



Part of the "flycatcher" - you can still see the remains of the green camouflage paint. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



One of the bunkers in Ludwikowice. The type of camouflage is clearly visible. (Photo: I Witkowski)



The "flycatcher" in Ludwikowice. (Photo: M. Banaý)



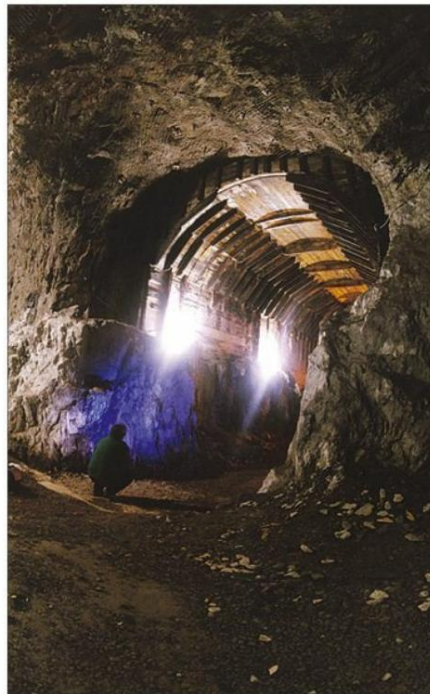
One of the roads in Ludwikowice leading to the forest. You can see parts of a former entrance gate - a remnant of the second security ring within the restricted area. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

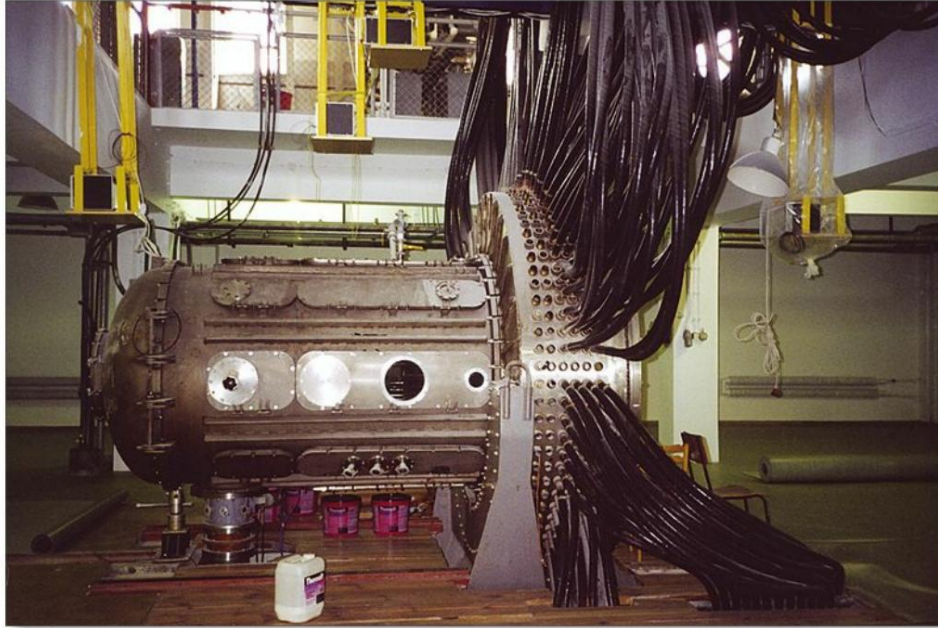


Remains of the barriers in the Riese complex. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

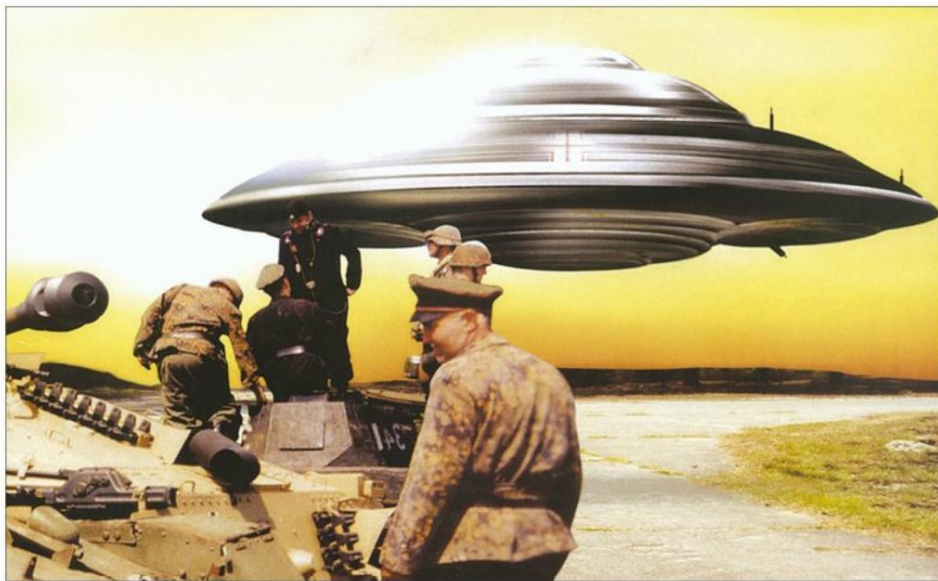


"O sówka" – the well-known part of the giant complex s. (Photo: M. B ana ŷ)





"The Bell" at the Institute of Plasma Physics and Laser Microsynthesis in Warsaw. (Photo: I Witkowski)



There is no evidence that the Germans could master the production of "flying saucers" with a revolutionary propulsion system. On the other hand, it can be proven that they tried to use spherical objects as weapons in a similar way. (S. Wejdyecz)

"War Critical": The ultra-secret project "The bell"

"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science. Whoever is alien to emotion, unable to pause to marvel and stand in awe, is as good as dead; his eyes are closed." Albert Einstein

This part of the book differs from the previous ones. This is not just a technical description of a particular research concept - it is also a personal story, almost a diary, of an arduous search I conducted, spanning three continents and spanning four and a half years. However, I am convinced that this effort was worth it. I hope – simply because of the uniqueness of the project discussed – that others will also be interested in it. Because it is something new, the facts below have never been presented as a coherent picture (except for fragmentary descriptions in my earlier books). Of course, there is no lack of new elements either, but in order to place them in the right context, I have to start from scratch...

phase one

An incredible story

The story began in August 1997.

I was visited by someone who is well (very well) versed in the various aspects of World War II. Since he asked me not to give his name, I call him the "anonymous historian". At that time, in the 1980s, he had access to many interesting documents of an intelligence nature pertaining to the Third Reich. He came into contact with them while analyzing the files of the so-called special military department of the "National Council" at President Bierut's office.

When we first met in the summer of 1997, he simply asked me a few questions. His curiosity was piqued by information he found in one of my books. He was curious if I could help him to solve some unanswered questions. He asked me, among other things, whether I had ever come into contact with a device developed by the Germans, which was code-named *bell*, and drew a sketch. On a circular stand stood a sort of cylindrical bell with a semi-circular cover that had a hook or some kind of attachment at the top. This bell is said to have been made of a ceramic material reminiscent of high-voltage insulators. Inside were two drum cylinders made of metal.

This description meant absolutely nothing to me, and normally I would certainly have forgotten the whole thing after a few weeks. That didn't happen, however, for a number of reasons, although little did I know at the time that solving this story would become my life's ambition.

First, I was impressed by the level of knowledge of my interlocutor. He was no amateur soaring above the clouds. I was sure of that.

Secondly, he described the almost fabulous effects of this device, which evoked associations with the final sequence of the film "Jäger des

Lost Treasure" by Spielberg, calling it "absolutely shocking". He did so with a genuine conviction that made me genuinely uneasy. I couldn't get down to business about it, convinced in my heart that it wasn't a question of mystification. I didn't know it then, but the seed was sown...

Third, he asked me a disarming yet seemingly mundane question: Could I, in all conscience, affirm that the V1 or V2 was indeed the notorious "silver bullet" it's so often claimed to be?

Would I have come across the information in any German documents as to what this "miracle weapon" actually was? He found that it couldn't be the V1 or V2, because firstly these weapons were not very effective from a military point of view (i.e. they didn't work "miracles"), and secondly, the term "wonder weapon" only came at a time came up when the V-weapons had already come into combat use. That was actually amazing. I then skimmed through various sources in my library from that point of view. It really looked like there was such an unusual weapon that is practically unknown to this day. As far as I could remember, Goebbels propaganda still spoke of a "wonder weapon" after the air raids on Dresden in February 1945. Goebbels spoke about this in a speech he gave after the bombing.

In the biography of the Minister of Propaganda I found z. B. the following Sentence about Goebbels' wife: ²⁰⁰



Joseph Goebbels. (Photo: archive)

"Magda told her sister-in-law that Joseph saw a new weapon

which was so fantastic that it would surely bring about the wonderful victory that Hitler had promised the Germans [...]" [emphasis added]

This sentence is said to have fallen around Christmas 1944. So we were talking about something that actually existed at the end of this year and made a "fantastic" impression just by its appearance - so it had to be something completely different from the previously known weapons.

Later, in the documents brought back from the American NARA archives in College Park near Washington, I found, among other things, a report on the interrogation of a member of Otto Skorzeny's commando unit.²⁰¹

This was his adjutant, SS-Sturmbannführer Karl Radl, who was also head of Section VI-S/2 in the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA). Radl said that from the beginning of 1944 Skorzeny had actually no longer had time to carry out acts of sabotage behind enemy lines, since he had encountered a "wonder weapon" and had been so "smitten" by the idea of the associated "Sonderkampf" that he had as the only sure way to win the war.

Everything else has receded into the background.

The matter came up again after the war. Skorzeny went to Spain and took his secrets with him. Attempts to sell the secret of the "superweapon" were reported in the Spanish, and immediately afterwards the American, press. The statements contained in these reports are too shocking to be readily believed, even though they appeared in ordinary newspapers and not in the sensationalist tabloids. As far as I know, the nature of the "wonder weapon" was first discussed in the American press in November 1947. The corresponding note indicates that the article was written based on agency information. The newspaper report says, among other things, that it is said to have been some unusual flying object with "electromagnetic" propulsion, which was simultaneously used for

"was responsible for a whole series of observations of flying saucers over North America that summer."²⁰²

Indeed???

Incidentally, if that were true, it would mean that these

technology had already been sold.

A year and a half later, the press published an even stranger one
Info: 203

“The USAF doesn't know what the flying saucers are or where they came from. [...] These are new flying machines from Spain, whose flight principle is based on a gyroscope [what an interesting comparison! – note d. Authors], and built by German scientists and engineers who had fled Germany.” Although we do not want to go into detail about the information about “flying saucers” here, it is clear from the press reports of the 1940s that the term "Wonder weapon" was not clearly attributed to the V1 or V2. In this context, it only appeared much later in popular literature without reference to concrete sources from the war period.

My reflections on this subject, prompted by a "banal" question, led me to the tentative conclusion that something that had made such a "fantastic" impression on Goebbels and Skorzeny must be truly uncanny, and that the "miracle weapon" always is still an unknown chapter in history. So I arranged further meetings with my informant and tried to learn a little more about the mysterious concept - where and by whom it was realized, where the information came from and things like that. The following picture emerged from these encounters:



Since SS-Sturmbannführer Otto Skorzeny led special "hunting units", he was nicknamed "the first partisan fighter of the Third Reich". (Photo: archive)

At first glance, the mysterious *bell* looked relatively simple, although its unusual mode of operation contradicted this. While the description was incomplete and unscientific, having come from military personnel who did not have access to the full data, it still contained many valuable details. The basic part of the *bell* consisted of two massive drum cylinders with a diameter of about one meter, which rotated in opposite directions at enormous speed during the test. The drums were made of a silver-colored metal and turned on a common axis. It consisted of a rather unusual core, about 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter, the lower end of which was attached to the *bell*'s massive frame and was made of a heavy, hard metal. Before each experiment, inside it was placed an oblong ceramic container [referred to as a *thermos*— ?], the walls of which were covered with a sheet of lead about an inch thick. It was about three to four feet in length and filled with a strange metallic substance, a golden-purple shade that had the consistency of a "slightly congealed jelly-like mass" at room temperature. From the information provided it appeared that this substance had the alias *IRR XERUM-525* or *IRR SERUM-525* and was composed of, inter alia, thorium oxide and beryllium oxide. The name "Xeron" also appears in the documentation. It was some mercury amalgam, probably containing various heavy isotopes.

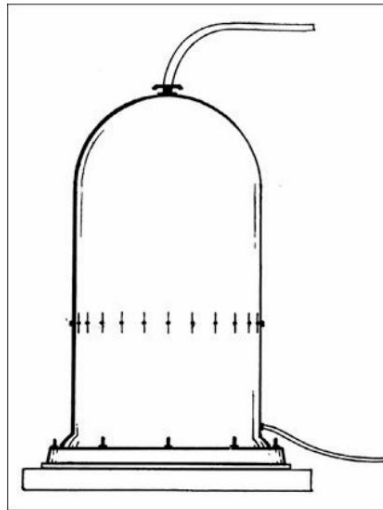


An excerpt from the November 1947 article cited in the text. 202

Mercury was also found inside the rotating cylinders, in this case in its pure form. Before each experiment, the mercury was intensively cooled, which possibly also took place during the experiments. Since information is also available on the use of large quantities of liquid gases (nitrogen and oxygen), it may be assumed that they were used as coolants for precisely this purpose. The whole (ie the cylinder and core) was covered by the aforementioned ceramic mantle, which was bell-shaped - rounded at the top and capped by some sort of hook or attachment. The whole device was about five feet in diameter and about eight feet high. A very thick electric cable led to the "lid" of the bell. Below, on the other hand, was a round and very solid (made of heavy metal) base frame, the diameter of which was slightly larger than the diameter of the ceramic case.

That's basically all I was able to glean from the aforementioned conversations about the construction of the device. However, it was quite enough to establish that this description does not fit any of the known types of weapons that were developed in the Third Reich. My interlocutor also emphasized that **the term "weapon" was never used in relation to this device**.

would have fallen. It was an element of something larger - the *bell* itself was not a weapon, despite the very damaging effect it had on the environment. Significantly more information was left about the course of the tests than about the construction of the device itself.



The approximate appearance of the *bell*. (Drawing: I. Witkowski)

All experiments were carried out in a specially prepared chamber in the form of a basin, most often located underground. Its surface was covered with ceramic tiles and its floor was also covered with heavy rubber mats, which were destroyed after each attempt (!). The tiles were washed and disinfected with a pink liquid that resembled brine. In experiments carried out in 1945 in the chambers of a disused mine, such a chamber was always filled in after two or three experiments. One of the people who provided first-hand information also testified that there was a special "set" for conducting the field trials, which was placed on three railway carriages marked with large red crosses and consisted primarily of the power supply system, which was connected to an existing high-voltage line. This person was a certain Joachim Ibrom, an employee of the Deutsche Reichsbahn in the administrative district of Opole (Oppeln). These wagons were later removed from the stock of the Opole Railway Directorate - formally

due to an air raid. They were burned with flamethrowers and the remaining metal pieces were cut up with acetylene torches and scattered around the area. Such an approach is undoubtedly unusual. Later, however, I was to convince myself that all the information I gradually managed to uncover in the course of my private investigations was absolutely unprecedented. Not only did they represent "something new", but due to a number of facts that were uncovered, they provided a fundamentally different picture that differed from all previously published works on German research from the time of the Second World War. Incidentally, I would never have sacrificed several years for something that was not an obvious and concrete challenge. My informant mentioned above emphatically emphasized that it was a concept that was subject to a very special level of security: **it was the most secret research project of the Third Reich!**

It is therefore understandable that it seemed worthwhile investigating this claim, regardless of the difficulties that might arise...

However, let us first return to the description of the experiments mentioned.

First, the *bell* and the large power supply system were prepared. A whole set of cameras, cameras and possibly some measuring devices were set up on a special frame in the test chamber. In addition, some samples or objects were set up nearby, on which the influence of the radiated energy was tested. These were animal organisms (live lizards, rats, frogs, insects, snails and probably also people – prisoners of the Gross-Rosen concentration camp), plants (mosses, ferns, horse tail, mould) and a whole range of organic substances, such as E.g. chicken protein, blood, meat, milk and liquid fats.

These preparations were, of course, made by scientists and technicians, whose names are fortunately known (more of which later), and by a squad of inmates from the Gross-Rosen concentration camp who had been assigned to the task. It consisted of up to 100 people and was codenamed *RWS-1*. Before the experiment, all personnel were taken to a distance of 150-200 meters, additionally wearing protective rubber suits and helmets,

distinguished by large red protective discs.

After that, the drums in the *bell* were started , which took a certain amount of time. Once the required speed had been reached, the actual experiment began, with reports emphasizing that the device was fed current of very high voltage and magnitude. That was probably the reason why the device required powerful cooling. This phase lasted from several tens of seconds to about a minute and a half. The *bell* revealed its effects through short-term and long-term effects - possibly including those that we know nothing about today. The former were noticeable immediately after switching on the power supply: a sound very reminiscent of bees trapped in a bottle (for this reason the *bell* was also unofficially called a *beehive*), and a series of electromagnetic effects, including surges in the surrounding 220 V networks, which could be observed at a distance of more than 100 m in above-ground experiments ("popping" light bulbs), a bluish glow around the *bell*, which was obviously the result of ionizing radiation, and very strong magnetic fields. In addition, there were the functional disorders of the nervous system felt by the test participants, such as tingling sensations, headaches and a metallic taste in the mouth.

After a certain time, "long-term" effects also appeared. Initially, some employees suffered from sleep, balance and memory disorders as well as muscle cramps; there were also various ulcer formations. Later, the Germans managed to radically limit such adverse effects.

In the case of the above-mentioned organisms and substances, subjected to the tests in the test chamber itself, the most shocking and initially completely inexplicable phenomena could be observed. This resulted in various defects, with the destruction of the cell structure and the gelling and segregation of liquids (including blood) in clearly separated areas being in the foreground. The information available to me shows that in the first phase of the experiment (May - June 1944) such side effects led to the death of five of the seven scientists involved. As a result, the first research team was completely disbanded. I use the term "side effects" because of the

Information that survived the war clearly indicates that one of the main goals of the investigation was to limit these side effects.



The gate of the Gross-Rosen concentration camp near Breslau. It was a completely different camp than z. B. Auschwitz and served primarily to supply armaments factories and underground facilities in Lower Silesia with workers. The vast majority of prisoners were housed in scattered satellite camps. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

The most astonishing changes were observed in the green plants. In the first phase, which comprised about the first five hours after the end of the experiment, they turned pale or gray, which suggested chemical decomposition or loss of chlorophyll.

It was amazing that such a plant was then able to continue growing apparently normally for about a week. Then, relatively quickly, almost instantaneously (within 8-14 hours), it decomposed into a greasy substance "with the consistency of rancid fat, resembling mashed butter" and which enveloped the entire plant. This decay lacked any characteristics of a bacterial decomposition, among other things it was odorless. In addition, it happened much too quickly for that and gave the impression of dissolving any structures.

At the same time, the formation of undetermined crystalline forms, or something resembling such forms, could be observed in the liquid organic substances. These changes affected the majority of all samples at the time.

Around January 10, 1945, it was possible to reduce the number of damaged samples to about 12-15% in an unknown way. On the 25th. March saw another significant drop in that number to two to three

percent recorded. Another side effect was also observed: after a certain number of experiments, it was discovered that mysterious "gas bubbles" had formed on the metal base of the *bell*

...



The prisoners were treated as economic resources of the Third Reich - a domain of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office (SS-WVHA). (Photo: archive)

I am aware of the fact that without any interpretation, such information looks incomprehensible and pointless, if not unscientific. However, this is not the case. Thanks to the diligent work of me and many specialists, it was finally possible to link them into a coherent and understandable whole and to document many facts. For the time being, however, I am forced to present this information in a form in which it became the starting point for further searches. I therefore ask the readers to be patient

...

At this "starting point" I also had access to relatively comprehensive information on the organizational aspects of the entire project and certain theoretical basics.

I will start with the second point since it is more directly related to the phenomena mentioned above. These "theoretical foundations" consisted only of a series of scientific terms, which were most often used in connection with the various aspects of the operation of the device described. They were also quite mysterious at first, in such a way that no one before me

succeeded in linking them to each other or attributing them to concrete recent works (in fact, such attempts have been made - at least that is the aspect of the analyzes that I am aware of).

Two terms were apparently considered elementary: "**vortex compression**" and "**magnetic field separation**".

Does that sound familiar? This is of course a rhetorical question.

In connection with one person, the question of "simulation of vibration damping in the direction of the center of spherical objects" arose. This was about Dr. Elizabeth Adler, a mathematician from the University of Königsberg (this name only appeared once). However, the term "ambrosism" (?) came up when it came to the influence of the *bell* on living organisms. The term may have been invented in honor of one of the scientists who, while not a member of the scientific team, was connected to the overall project in some sense. It was about Dr. Otto Ambros, who was then head of the so-called "S" committee responsible for chemical warfare preparations in Speer's Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions.

I have to admit that the aspect associated with Ambros was completely trivialized by me at first, as it didn't fit into the overall picture. As it turned out several years later, that was a big mistake - although there was never any doubt that the *Bell*'s mode of action could not have anything to do with chemical weapons or chemical substances of any kind. It is only now, in 2001, that the first note on this issue from 1997, in which the name Ambros appears as one of the two most important names, has again drawn my attention. When I received information about the meaning of this person from another source, because of this "error" I had already forgotten that this name had been mentioned in the original documents.

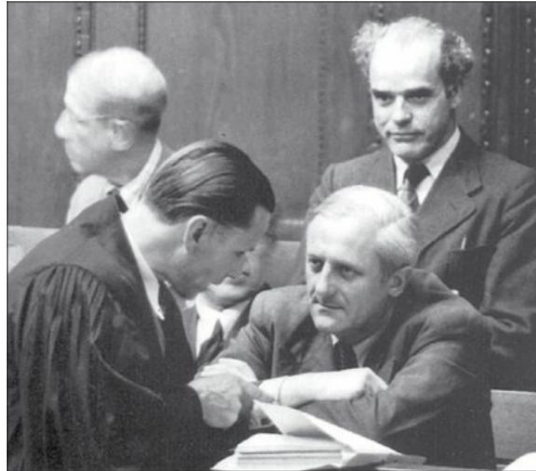


SS-Obergruppenführer Oswald Pohl headed the SS-WVHA until the end of the war. He was a frequent visitor to Gross-Rosen's central office. In the picture he is standing sideways, next to Himmler. (Photo: archive)

Similarly, years ago I downplayed another fact that didn't quite fit my picture, partly because I had already considered it secondary at the time. However, from today's perspective, I see that she was one of the hidden keys to the whole affair.

It was a memorandum on a process for converting mercury into gold. I disregarded this, concluding that whatever was going on inside the *bell*, such a process would be economically unviable and thus secondary, and therefore unrelated to the workings of this "invention". could have. The first conclusion actually turned out to be correct, but the second was not. The phenomenon mentioned can only occur under very specific conditions, which is why taking this or similar information into account makes it possible to rule out many erroneous explanations.

The reader may forgive me this digression, but it shows the great technical complexity of the whole problem. The first sketch of the *bell* I saw struck me as an amazingly simple construction, although it would eventually prove to be very complex and technically ingenious.



dr Otto Ambros during the trial in Nuremberg. (NARA)

We will come back to these technical aspects later. However, let us first deal with the organizational and personnel issues.

The entire research project was launched in January 1942 under the alias *Tor* and retained this name until August 1943.

After that it was renamed, or rather split into two "sub-projects".

The term *Gate* has been replaced by the aliases *Chronos* and *Lanternbearer*. Both related to the *bell*, but the project was divided into a physical-scientific and a medical-biological part.

It is uncertain which alias corresponded to which aspect of the works.

The meaning of the Greek word "Chronos" is probably obvious, but the word "lantern bearer" looks a little different. Literally, the term describes a person carrying a lantern (and who used to light gas lamps in the street). However, it is possible to look at this question from another angle. Someone suggested that it might be a non-literal translation of an ancient first name, namely "Lucifer" ("he who bears the light"). Still, aliases cannot be taken too literally.

Basically, they shouldn't reflect the actual nature of a topic because that would make them meaningless (unless, given the unusual nature of a project, there was no risk of anyone guessing the real content anyway).

The SS had the supervision of all work, although it was rather atypical for such a project within the organizational structure of the SS

to perform. All in all, this made it much easier to keep the matter secret, partly because the SS was a de facto economic empire and was therefore able to guarantee both manpower and financing on its own without having to make complete data available to other institutions. In a very similar way, "black" armaments projects are also being implemented today, for example in the USA. On the other hand, the leading role of the SS also enabled a comprehensive "special procedure" for the protection of secrets.

She offered e.g. B. the possibility of protecting places where the work took place by two or three rings of soldiers, selected according to special criteria. On the other hand, it was also possible to liquidate without hesitation all those who knew something but were no longer needed. This even applied to Germans, if the importance of the respective project justified it. In this way, an attempt was made to keep the secret of the *Chronos / Lantern Bearer* project to the end. In the last days of April 1945, a convoy was formed, consisting of members of the German cadres (middle and higher service) and the remnants of the prisoner squad *RWS-1*, totaling 62 people. Due to the danger that he might fall into enemy hands, the order was given to liquidate these people, which took place on April 28 in the underground weapons factory in Pattag-Neißebrück near Görlitz (the location of the work will be discussed later).).

Let's return to the organizational issues for now. The entire project was coordinated by a special agency that worked together with the SS Armament Office, which was subordinate to the Waffen SS. It was called "FEP" ("Research, Development, Patents"). The head of the FEP was a certain Admiral Rhein, but the project described was coordinated by the rather secretive SS-Obergruppenführer Emil Mazuw (army general). Why mysterious? If only because practically nothing is known about him, although he had one of the highest SS general ranks. In 1999, I came across his personal file in the United States, but that made him an even more enigmatic figure to me. Both the personnel questionnaire and the service history made it clear that Mazuw was one of the top SS elite. 204 On April 20, 1942 he was promoted to SS-Obergruppenführer

appointed, i.e. possessed the **highest possible** SS military rank at the time (in 1944 the military rank SS-Oberstgruppenfuhrer was introduced, which four people received). He was awarded the honorary sword of the RFSS and received the SS Totenkopfring. Such rings were awarded by Himmler for special services to the organization. Their bearers belonged to the highest caste of SS men and had access to the greatest secrets. Each ring was personally signed by Himmler.

In the event of the death of its wearer, it had to be returned and was then displayed as a kind of "relic" in a mystical SS sanctuary at Vogelsang Castle. Mazuw received it in 1936.

So he was one of the gray eminences of the Third Reich and remains an almost unknown figure to this day.

In 1936 he took part in a mysterious expedition to Iceland, organized by the mystic Himmler, in search of the purest remains of the original Aryan race. It can therefore be assumed that he belonged to the "inner circle" of the Reichsfuhrer SS. Similar to the knights of King Arthur, this circle brought together the twelve most loyal Obergruppenfuhrers, who regularly held top-secret meetings in a crypt on the Wewelsburg called "Valhalla".

Most unusual, however, was the fact that Mazuv, despite such a high position, not only did not complete a military academy, but also dropped out of school after the first (!) grade of elementary school. This can be read very clearly in the printed personnel questionnaire. 204 Mazuv died in 1987; however, I have never been able to find transcripts of his interrogations.

A characteristic example of the secrecy of research conducted by the SS. It is the first page of a document about the establishment of a department of the High Frequency Research Institute in the Gross-Rosen concentration camp in March 1944. The document states that the branch enjoyed the "special support of the Reichsfuhrer SS". 150-200 prisoners were involved in the project, so it had to be something important. However, it is not known to this day what this department specifically dealt with. (Alexandria Microfilms: T-175/RFSS Personal Staff Files)



Emil Mazuv. (Photo: archive)

However, I was most interested in the scientific side of the endeavor. Professor Walther Gerlach was responsible for the physics aspect of the project. At first I only knew that he was one of the most outstanding scientists of the Third Reich. It soon turned out that he too was a kind of "grey eminence".

After my informant provided me with the relevant information, I simply tried to find out anything about Gerlach's wartime scientific work. As it turned out, this information was so sparse and incomplete that we are dealing with another "blank spot". Nevertheless, from December 2, 1943, Gerlach was head of the Reich Research Council, so he had to hold a key position in the area of scientific work that was important for war needs.

At that time a researcher who dealt with butterflies or the folk art of primitive peoples would not have been entrusted with the direction of German research - science played a special role in the war.

Although Gerlach is often associated with nuclear research, in fact he has never been directly involved in such research and has **not published any work on nuclear weapons or the construction of a nuclear reactor**. So he was another piece of the puzzle, and his role had to be figured out practically from the ground up. During my search of several years I have succeeded in finding few, but immense

important information about Gerlach's research work during the war. But more on that later. First of all, I'm still presenting the starting point of my research - that is, information that I received in 1997.

As I mentioned earlier, the overall project was divided into two segments: one physical-scientific and one medical-biological. As for the latter, SS-Gruppenfuhrer Prof. Dr. Ernst Grawitz scientific co-leader of the project and thus the counterpart to Gerlach.

At the same time he was head of health care for the SS and police, head of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS and President of the German Red Cross. Nothing is known about his specific contribution to the realization of the *Chronos / Lantern Bearer project*. Incidentally, I didn't pursue this lead any further, as I concluded that it would be more promising to focus on the roles of the other characters.

Mazuw
Emil
21. 9. 20

Fragebogen 10 / 13/10. 36 J

zur Berichtigung bzw. Ergänzung der Führerkartei der 6-Personalkartei

1. Persönliche Verhältnisse:

Name: M. A. E. P. W. Vorname: Emil Dienstgrad: 66. Gruppenführer

Sind Sie hauptamtlicher Führer? ... JA

Geburtsort (Ort): Stettin (Str.) Hans-Sachsberg, 20

Geburtsdatum: 21. September 1900 Geburtsort: Posen

Sind Sie verheiratet? ... JA ... ledig? ... geschieden? ... verwitwet? ...

Nachname der Frau: Elise Rieckel Geburtsdatum und Ort: 28.4.1910 in Bohmsdorf

Ist Ihre Frau Parteigenossin? ... nein Partei-Mittel: ...

Haben Sie Kinder und wieviele männliche? ... 1 ... weibliche? ...

Wie alt sind Ihre Söhne? ... 3 Jahre ... Töchter? ...

Besuchen Ihre Söhne eine Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt? ... nein

Welche? ...

Haben Sie selbst eine Volksschule besucht? ... JA bis einschl. welcher Klasse? 1. Kla.

Besuchten Sie eine Mittelschule? ... JA bis einschl. welcher Klasse? ...

Besuchten Sie eine höhere Schule? ... JA bis einschl. welcher Klasse? ...

Haben Sie das Abitur? ...

Haben Sie eine Fachschule (Technikum usw.) besucht? und welche? ...

Haben Sie das Abgeschlußexamen? ...

Haben Sie eine Hochschule (Landw. od. techn. usw.) besucht? und welche? ...

Haben Sie das Abgeschlußexamen? ...

Haben Sie eine Universität besucht? ...

Haben Sie studiert? ...

Haben Sie Ihr Studium abgeschlossen? ...

Welchen Beruf haben Sie erlernt? ... Schlosser und Maschinenbauern

Welchen Beruf üben Sie jetzt aus? ... hauptamtlich 66. Führer

Ist Ihr Arbeitgeber? ... 1. Oberabschnitt Nord

Haben Sie einen Führerschein? (welchen?) ...

In welchen Sprachen beherrschen Sie in Wort und Schrift? ...

Welche Prüfung abgelegt und in welchen Sprachen? ...

Welche Konfession an und welcher? ...

Fig. on this and next page: Questionnaire from Mazuw from his file. (Berlin Document Center)

Besitzen Sie
das Reichssportabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ? ... in Silber
das SA-Sportabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ? ... in Gold
das Reiterabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ? ... in Bronze

III. Militärverhältnisse.

a.) bis Kriegsende:

Haben Sie aktiv gedient ? ... nein, in welchem Truppenteil ? ...
Waren Sie Frontkämpfer ? ... JA, welche Truppenteile ? Kriegsmarine
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ? Obermaschinisten-Anwärter (Befreiter)
Waren Sie in Kriegsgefangenschaft ? ... JA
Welche vor dem Feinde erworbenen Auszeichnungen besitzen Sie ? Frontkämpfer
Welche sonstigen Orden und Ehrenzeichen sind Ihnen verliehen ?
Haben Sie das Vermundetenabzeichen (Schwarz, Silber, Gold) ?

b.) von Kriegsende bis zur Wiedereinführung der Wehrpflicht:

Haben Sie in der Reichswehr (Reichsmarine) oder Polizei gedient und wie lange ?
Reichsmarine vom 1. April 1918 bis 21. Juni 1921
Bei welcher Waffengattung ? Reichsmarine Truppenteil
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ? Obermaschinisten-Anwärter
Waren Sie Freikorpsangehöriger ? Nein, welchen

c.) nach Wiedereinführung der Wehrpflicht:

Haben Sie gemäß Gesetz v. 16.3.35 den einjährigen oder abwechselnden Dienstpflicht genügt ? und 2. Übung zuw. 2. Reserve-Offizier
Welche Waffengattung ? Infanterie I. Truppenteil
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ? Feldwebel
Haben Sie im Arbeitsdienst gedient ? wie lange ?

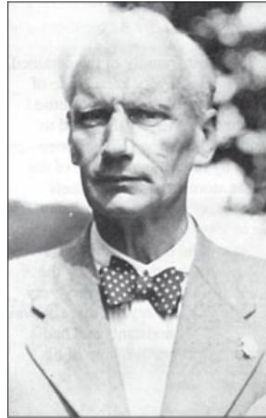
IV. Ausland:

Waren Sie im Ausland ? ...
In welcher Eigenschaft ? (Kaufm., Farmer, Angest., usw.)
Waren Sie in ehemaligen deutschen Kolonien ?

Another name appeared in relation to the SS generals: SS Brigadefuehrer Heinrich Gärtner. He was responsible for ensuring the supply of electricity and possibly also for all other logistical matters. He was head of the scientific research group in the SS armaments office. However, I was most interested in the physicists because the most important and perhaps the most difficult problem was interpreting how the device (the *bell*) itself worked. The names of the physicists could provide the thread to solve the mystery. Fortunately, the personal details of the key people from this group are known. Apart from Professor Gerlach and the aforementioned Dr.

Elizabeth Adler also remembered the name of a physicist from Darmstadt who was responsible for the analysis and exploitation of the initially puzzling phenomenon of "magnetic field separation" ^{as} the

high-voltage generator was responsible for the supply of the *bell*. It was about Dr. Kurt Debus. In 1997 I knew nothing more about him. However, it was evident that clarifying his role was of overriding importance.

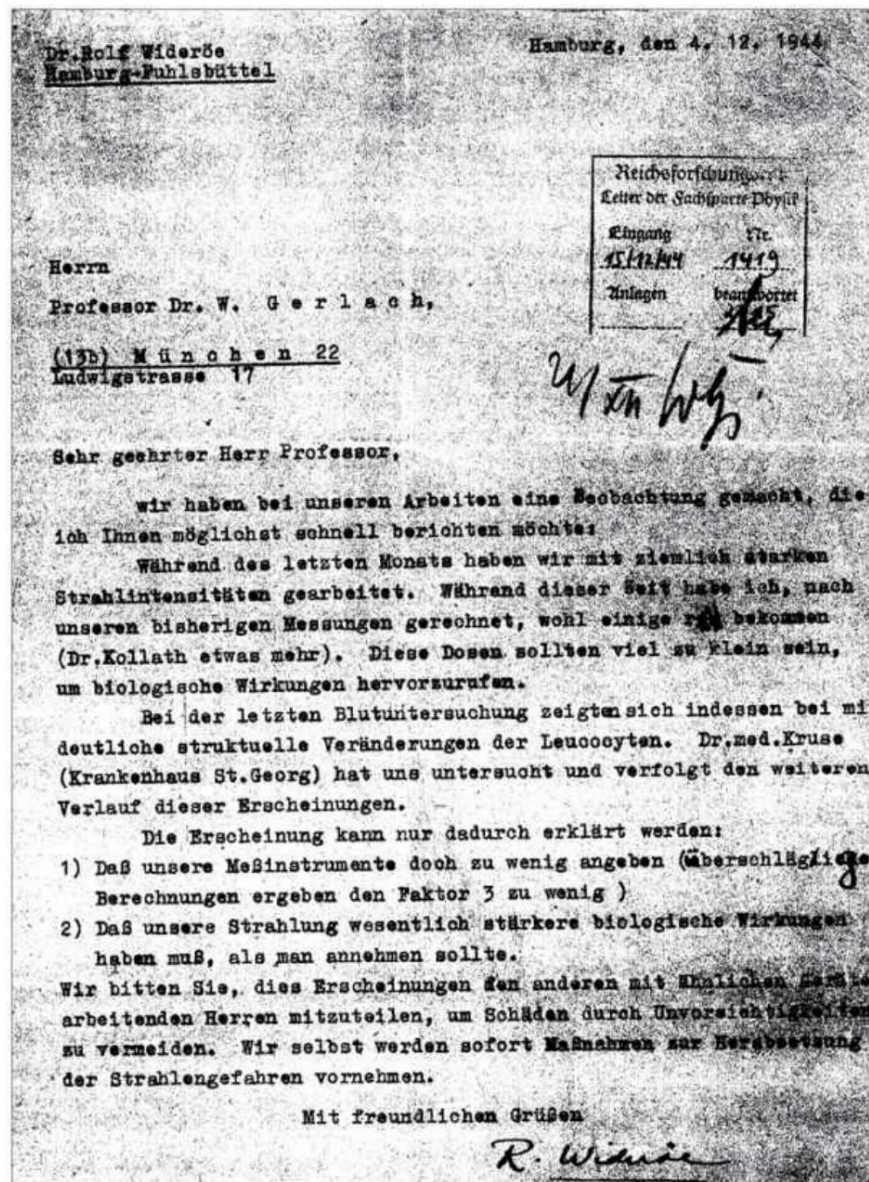


Professor Walter Gerlach. In the second picture he is inspecting the rubble of his physics institute in Munich in 1943. (Photo: archive)



A meeting of SS generals. In the first row: Prof. Dr. Ernst Robert Grawitz

(Center). (Photo: archive)



An ambiguous letter to Gerlach that the "ALSOS Mission" came across in the archive of the Reich Research Council. One of the scientists reported that he found "structural changes in the leucocytes" to a much greater extent than theoretically assumed. It is not known exactly which project this letter concerns.

(NARA/RG-318: Reports and messages 1946-51/ALSOS Mission)

In addition, two people appeared "from the background": Dr. Edward Tholen (Tohlen?) and Dr. Herbert Jensen. The former is said to have worked earlier in Peenemünde and was the inventor of an extreme

durable alloy used in the construction of the V2. He could therefore have designed the basic part of the *bell*, which, given the importance of the project, was certainly only made of high-quality materials. That's just a guess, of course, Tholen might as well have been working on something else, of which the *bell* was just a part.

I've never been able to find out anything about Tholen, if that was his name at all. Based on the relationship between the mechanical and thermal strength on the one hand and the specific gravity on the other hand, I assumed that titanium or a titanium alloy would be the most suitable. Despite all appearances and contrary to the opinion of many people, the Germans used titanium even then – to a limited extent. I managed to get a (unfortunately incomplete) report from the British intelligence service on the work on Titan carried out by, among others, the company AEG, which we know was involved in the Chronos project. However, no names appear in my copy.



"We don't need Einsteins" - a 1933 German poster showing the author of the theory of relativity being thrown off the roof of the astronomical observatory that bears his name. Contrary to appearances, this was not just an ideological dislike.

Another interesting aspect that arose from the information presented to me was the question of the companies involved in this work and the place of development. This information basically related to the "final" stage of work, i.e. from summer 1944 onwards.

By November of the year mentioned, the situation was as follows: the main laboratories were located in ŷroda ŷlŷska in Lower Silesia, near Leubus (Lubiŷŷ), and were known as the "Schlesische Werksttten Dr. Frstenau und Co. GmbH (Schlewerk)" (camouflaged). In reality, this was a facility where secret research was carried out by the companies AEG, Siemens and Bosch, which also provided all the equipment. In relation to the AEG company, the name of the engineer Hellmann was also mentioned. The following facilities, among others, worked together with this "laboratory": "Army Research Institute No. 10". These were Wehrmacht laboratories, to which an SS research team with the alias "B II" was delegated on November 1, 1943;

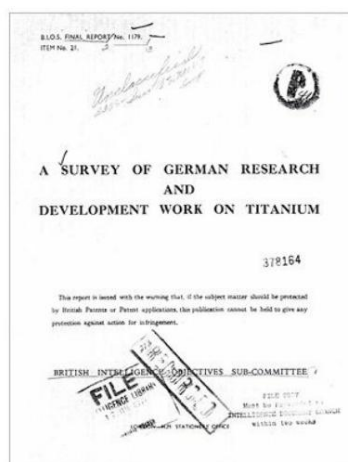
an underground facility on the grounds of the military airport
Wroclaw-Stabelwitz;

possibly also research facilities and laboratories related to the nuclear research program and located in Torgau, Dessau and Joachimstal. This assumption is based solely on the fact that after the war in the surrounding buildings in Lubiŷŷ, many forwarding invoices and permits containing the names of these places were found.

Due to the threat of a new Russian offensive and for other reasons described below, the main laboratory complex was moved to Frstenstein (today: Ksiŷŷ) near Waldenburg (Waŷbrzych) in November 1944. Specifically, it was a small underground facility near the so-called Altburg, which was not far from a large palace castle, which until recently belonged to the Princes of Pless. This location was in the mountains, far from any possible front line.

As it turned out, this move was only temporary. The research team awaited the preparation of a final infrastructure for research and production purposes. It didn't have to wait long. The last move was on December 18, 1944. The sources my informant relied on only stated that it was "an abandoned coal mine in the Waldenburg area" which "had been converted for military purposes. " Near

Waybrzych doesn't have that many coal mines (especially if you mean the surrounding area and not the city itself). Determining which of them had been used for purposes other than coal mining was one of the easiest tasks. However, we will come back to this later. To summarize and conclude the initial phase of my search related to the 1997 state of knowledge, I now move on to the remaining questions, namely the sources of this information and the details of the evacuation of the project end 1945 (the Sudeten region was only occupied by the Russians between May 7th and 10th). It turns out that these two questions are related as the sources of information are officers who were in charge of the evacuation.



The cover of a British report on German titanium research. (BIOS)

posiadają szerokości 12 mtr., i wysokości od 12-24 mtr., prowadzą do hal produkcyjnych i zaparkowane są w pomieszczeniach urządzenia transportowe, jak kolejki i dźwigi.

Zakłady posiadają własną elektrownię, system wodociągowy z własnych studzien, urządzenia wentylacyjne, oraz zamaskowane wyjścia zapasowe.

Produkcja o charakterze montażowym. Jakoby montowano osłogi i działka. Podstawową produkcję stanowi montaż bomb lotniczych różn. wielkości. W końcu 43 r. montowano pociski ok. 12 mtr. dł., średnicy ok. 1,8 mtr. wg. innej wersji dł. ok. 20 mtr. Pociski te wykonywane są z bardzo lekkiego materiału zwanego "thol" /?/, i ładowane naczyniami szklanymi, zawierającymi nieznane płyny, oraz niewielką ilością mat. wybuchowych. Zatrudnieni przy tej robotnicy chemicy, pracują w specjalnych ubraniach i maskach, czasem w komorach ciśnieniowych.

An excerpt from a striking report by the Polish "Armia Krajowa" - a resistance organization (call number MM 3/44 from March 1944), which probably refers to Tholen's invention. It describes mysterious work that was carried out in the underground "Mittelwerk". Regardless of the specified technical data

this work could not affect the V2 - for the simple reason that the period given was "end of 1943", while on December 5 of the same year only technical drawings of the V2 reached the Mittelwerk. So it is

12 about previously unknown facts.

As already mentioned, a military office of the state national council represented the last of the many sources of information concerning the 1940s. Specifically, it was a certain Major Walczak who, under a special procedure, prepared reports on the most important matters for President Bierut without requiring any records. He worked with the Russian counter-espionage (NKWD – "SMERSH"), specifically with a special agency codenamed "MIP".

The complex system of SS ranks

ss	Equivalent in the Wehrmacht	US rank
private		
SS man	grenadier	Private
SS Oberschütze	Obergrenadier	—
Stormman	private	Private 1st class
NCOs		
SS Rottenfuhrer	corporal	corporal
SS Sergeant Sergeant		sergeant
SS squad leader	Sergeant	Staff sergeant
SS Oberscharführer Feldwebel		Technical sergeant
SS Sergeant Oberfeldwebel		master sergeant
SS Staff Sergeant Sergeant		sergeant major
SS-Sturmscharfuhrer Staff Sergeant		sergeant major
officers		
SS Untersturmfuhrer Lieutenant		2nd lieutenant
SS Obersturmfuhrer Oberleutnant		1st lieutenant
SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Hauptmann		Capt
SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Major		major

SS Lieutenant Colonel	lieutenant colonel	Lieutenant Colonel
SS Standartenfuhrer Colonel		Colonel
SS Oberfuhrer	colonel	Brigadier General
SS Brigadefuhrer	Major General	Major General
SS Group Leader Lieutenant	General	Lieutenant General
SS Obergruppenfuhrer	general	general
SS Colonel Group Leader	colonel general	—

In practice, both military and SS ranks were used, both in the Waffen SS and in the police, ie

"SS Brigade Commander and Major General of the Waffen SS".

After a few years, he suffered the same fate as his colleagues and died under mysterious circumstances; however, the documents have survived. The first information about the project came from the Polish military mission in Berlin - as far as I can remember, this happened in 1946. At the same time in Germany, the intelligence officials cooperating with this mission took into custody a wanted officer by the name of Schuster, the wrong one had papers with him; these certified him to be a Jew.

I don't know if that was just a stroke of luck, but the interrogations revealed some very interesting things. They were carried out by Colonel Władysław Szymański (the spelling Władymyr Szymanskyj also occurs), who used the garages of the former Reich Chancellery on Voßstraße for this purpose. He wrote the minutes personally, without an interpreter or stenotypist. As it turned out later, he also worked with the same branch of the Russian "SMERSH" intelligence service, which led to the Russians trying to take over the matter and cover it up on the Polish side. This brought misfortune not only to Colonel Szymański, but also to many other people.

In the course of the interrogations, it turned out that the arrested "Jew" was actually SS-Sturmbannführer (Major) Rudolf Schuster, son of Johann, who had been an official of Amt III in the RSHA. From January 4, 1944 he was responsible for transports as part of the SS special evacuation command "ELF", which was brought into being by Karl Hanke, the Gauleiter of Lower Silesia. This command carried out transports under the name "Agricultural Fertilizers Oskar Schwartz and Son".

I later found a photocopy of this man's service history card in the archives of the Berlin Document Center, which showed that he was also an officer of the "Office for Special Tasks" at the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office (SS-WVHA, Office AV zb V.) was.



Karl Hanke, Gauleiter of Lower Silesia (Photo: AAN).

Schuster was the source of most of the information presented on the preceding pages. He testified that at the end of April 1945 a Junkers Ju-390, a special aircraft of the KG-200 Regiment, picked up material on the *Chronos / Lantern Carrier project* and set a course for Bodo Air Base in Norway. The aircraft was painted light blue and identified as a Swedish military aircraft. Before departure, she was covered with a tarpaulin and closely guarded. As far as I can remember, the mentioned airfield was near Jywidnica (Schweidnitz), so it was about a dozen kilometers from Ksiyy

(Prince's Stone) removed.

In Norway, SS Obergruppenfuhrer Jacob Sporrenberg took over the supervision of the transport. We will come back to this person later. Schuster also provided information about his direct superior, the head of the SS special evacuation command "ELF". Despite intensive efforts after the war, he was never caught. It was the SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer (Lieutenant Colonel) Otto Neumann, son of Karl. He was an official of Office III in the RSHA and from June 28, 1944 head of the "ELF" command based in Breslau. It was established that after the war he hid under different names: Hans Hildebrant, Hans Erlich and Jacob van Ness (Dutch citizen). In 1954 he was sighted in Rhodesia, in 1964 in Switzerland.

Dienstgrad	Bef.-Dat.	Dienststellung	von	bis	h'amt	Eintritt in die #2	1.3.33	81 435
U'Stuf.	1.1.41	Pr.E. Btl. 1. Btl. Div.	1.1.41	1.1.42	*	Eintritt in die Partei:	1.3.30.	205 838
O'Stuf.	21.4.42	H. H. H. A. Amt V. z. B. H.	21.4.42	2.1.45	*	Rudolf Schuster		
Hpt'Stuf.	20.4.44	H. H. B. Div. H.	20.4.44	1.1.45	*	Größe:	1,77	Geburtsort: Nerchau
Stubaf.		So. d. G. Div. der H. H.	1.1.45	1.1.45	*			
O'Stubaf.						H. S. A. 48 404	SA-Sportabzeichen br.	
Staf.						Winkelträger:	Olympia	
Oberf.						Coburger Abzeichen	Reiter/sportabzeichen	
Beif.						Blutorden	Sahraabzeichen	
Gruf.						Gold. HJ-Abzeichen	Reichspostabzeichen Silber	
O'Gruf.						Gold. Parteiabzeichen	D. E. R. G.	
						Gauehrenzeichen	H. S. A. 48 404	
						Totenkopfung	D. A. d. NSDAP.	
						Ehrenbogen		
						Julleuchter	*	
Familienstand:	Familienstand: v. h.					Beruf:	erlemt	
	4.7.36.						H. S. A. 48 404	
Ehefrau:	Martha Eiger 10.11.12. Wurzen i. Sachsen					Arbeitgeber:		
	Mittelschule							
Parteilgenoffin:	Tätigkeit in Partei: NSV					Volksschule	H. S. A. 48 404	
						Sach- od. Gew.-Schule	H. S. A. 48 404	
H. S. A. 48 404	Religion: ev. / gottgl.					Handelschule	H. S. A. 48 404	
						Sachrichtung:	H. S. A. 48 404	
Kinder:	M. 1. 1. 3. 4. 5. 6.					Sprachen:	H. S. A. 48 404	
						Führerschne: H. S. A. 48 404	H. S. A. 48 404	
Nationalpol. Erziehungsanstalt für Kinder:						Rhennachweis:	Lebensborn:	

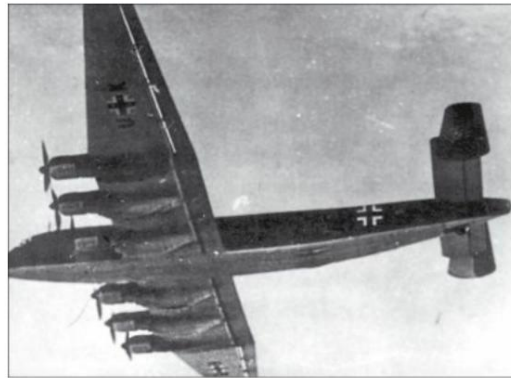
Rudolf Schuster's personal card. (Berlin Document Center)

Neumann would certainly have been an invaluable source of information, not only about the project described in this book. He was one of the most important people who had been involved in the implementation of the so-called Operation *Raindrops*. It was initiated by Bormann and aimed to evacuate the Third Reich's most valuable resources so that they could later be used to rebuild Germany's potential.

There is still Sporrenberg...



The Ju-390 and its loading (Photos: archive)



From June 28, 1944 he was, among other things, commander for special evacuations in the district "Nord", ie in Norway. This was the so-called northern evacuation route, which went through the Scandinavian countries - the southern route went through Italy and Spain. On May 11, Sporrenberg was arrested and interrogated by the English because they suspected him, among other things, of directing Operation *Elster* in March of the same year, which involved an attempt to shell New York with V1 shells. The missiles were intended to be launched by submarines and likely contained biological warfare agents. on

Sporrenberg had much heavier allegations, however, as he was said to have been involved in previous crimes of genocide in Poland. Therefore he was soon deported to Poland. The process preparations and the process itself took several years. Due to a very concrete danger - the death penalty awaiting him - Sporrenberg liked to talk a lot, because he hoped to be able to prolong his life. Thanks to Schuster's earlier statements, it was known from the outset which facts needed to be emphasized. A great deal of information was collected, but this was largely not included in the case files and was classified as "top secret - for special use".

The verdict was pronounced in December 1952 and the death penalty was officially carried out soon afterwards. In reality, however, one day before the planned execution, all the people who had to be present at the execution of the sentence were replaced by "operative measures", and a kapo from the Stutthof concentration camp was executed instead of Sporrenberg. Meanwhile, Sporrenberg was taken to the USSR by plane. He probably didn't live there long, if only because the possibility of escape had to be ruled out with 100% certainty. However, Sporrenberg must have anticipated this and informed the family through his lawyer, since requests for his release were still being received in the 1960s.

Kancelaria RSHA	
<u>Doręczyciel</u> Kurier specjalny SS (SS-Brigadeführer ERWIN SCHULZ)	
<u>Odbiorca</u> Pełnomocnik SS do spraw zabezpieczeń specjalnych, SS-Gruppenführer Jacob Sporrenberg	
TAJNA SPRAWA PAŃSTWOWA "BERNHARDT III"	
ZLECENIE 01.01. "E"288 (28 stycznia 1945r.)	
PAKIET (A) żółty	PAKIET (B) czerwony
1) Karl Thierschman (Szwajc.)	1) Tedd Douglas (USA)
2) Rolf Berger (Szwajc.)	2) Howard Robertson (USA)
3) Harro Felix Esstenreich(Szwajc.)	3) Suzan (USA)
4) Leo Langermann (Szwajc.)	4) John Black (USA)
5) Hans Otto Schumann (Szwajc.)	5) Elizabeth Black (USA)
6) Kurt Mayer (Szwajc.)	6) Henry Walker (Irlandia)
7) Ewald Thierschman (Szwajc.)	7) Richard James Reynolds (USA)
8) Johann Hubertus (Szwajc.)	8) Philip Bacon (Irlandia)
9) Jan van Ness (Hol.)	9) Arthur Trevorsen (Hol.)
10) <u>Jacob van Ness (Hol.)</u>	10) Olaf Erikson (Szwec.)
11) Hans van Ness (Hol.)	11) Swen Simonsen (Szwec.)
12) Andreas Durr (Szwajc.)	12) Jacob Simonsen (Szwec.)
13) Wilhelm Thorwald (Szwajc.)	13) Willem Nelson (Szwec.)
14) Gustav Bruno van Aster (Hol.)	14) Thomas Jacob Both (Szwajc.)
15) William Paulsen (Hol.)	15) Hans Jacob Both (Szwajc.)

The translation of an evacuation document found at R. Schuster. It is a passport list.

Rudolf Schuster died suddenly in 1947 under unclear circumstances (if he actually died). Colonel Szymański, who interrogated him, died in a plane crash soon after the investigation was completed, along with a group of witnesses. General Jakub Pravin, his superior and head of the Polish military mission in Berlin, died in 1950 (as far as I can remember, he fell on his boat and died). Major Walczak died in a car accident. President Bierut went on a business trip to Moscow, where he suddenly fell ill, died and returned to Poland in a coffin.

The Russians took over the whole affair and cut all the threads - only traces remained in Poland. It was neither possible nor necessary to eliminate them, but under these circumstances I got no further with the investigation. It is possible that our eastern neighbors had a fairly complete picture of the problem, but no one here has been able to describe how the *bell* works or explain why this device was thought to be so groundbreaking.

The physics behind the bell

I was aware that I had to prove the existence of the *bell* for the matter to be taken seriously. This had to be done on the basis of independent sources, since it turned out that proof in the form of documents from the Polish secret service from the years 1945 - 1952 was out of the question. After the wave of file destruction at the end of the 1980s, it was not even certain whether these documents still existed at all. So a long Sisyphean task awaited me...

I couldn't expect to make any progress by verifying the "documentation" within the first few months.

I therefore decided at this point to explore the nature of this strange device, which is said to have produced a strange radiation, in order to clarify its mode of action.

This task seemed easier, and the results could have provided certain clues to further the search. I decided to consult as many expert advisors in the field of physics as possible.

The *bell* possessed so many distinctive features that it seemed possible to find an unequivocal explanation, because these features could provide a basis for testing various hypotheses. These features primarily include:

The use of very high voltages, the important role of "magnetic field separation", the "eddy compression", the fact that the device generated very strong magnetic fields, the rotation of masses/solid elements to achieve the mentioned effects (direct or indirect), the consequent generation of very intense radiation, continuous (not pulsed) operation of the *bell*, mention of the conversion of mercury to gold.

So there was no lack of information, the previous problem was being able to understand it. However, it was difficult to find a device that even remotely combined the characteristics mentioned above.

The following apparently promising hypotheses had to be discarded:

Separation plant for isotopes. Only the rotation suited this concept, everyone they ruled out other characteristics.

It would be difficult to assume that the *bell* was merely a source of powerful ionizing radiation, some sort of large X-ray tube converted into a weapon. This was contradicted by the fact that the Germans tried to minimize these effects. The information that the *bell* itself was not a weapon also did not fit this concept. For this it would not have been necessary to rotate the cylinder in the opposite direction.

Some saw the device as some kind of turbine or electric motor; but this interpretation did not convince me in the least. A turbine does not generate magnetic fields that damage surrounding power grids and is also very noisy. No electric motor can be powered by high voltage as its windings would not withstand it.

So I tried to focus on another aspect.

Mercury is a material with a very high specific gravity - 20% greater than that of lead. Perhaps "mass rotation" was the key to the solution?

At that time I kept in touch with various consultants in the field of physics, and also consulted them on this problem. One of them - Dr. Krzysztof Godwod from the Physics Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences - advised me to contact Prof. Dr. habil. Marek Demiański from the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the University of Warsaw, who is very knowledgeable about phenomena caused by very high mass rotation speeds and could certainly help me solve the puzzle

...

In the meantime I got another signal on this track. dr Mariusz Paszkowski, one of the scientists to whom I sent a description of the German research for comments, contacted me. He is a collaborator at one of the Kraków institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences and is characterized by a phenomenal sense of research and a no less unusually large one

knowledge in the field of physics. He concluded that the description I sent corresponded in a coherent manner to the work on the technical exploitation of effects of relativity, and that the key to the problem was mass rotation and the presence of strong magnetic fields. The whole thing is supposed to be based on the fact that a sufficiently fast rotation of an object warps space-time, which in this case could lead to the creation of an anti-gravity field!

Paszkowski drew my attention to the fact that similar research had been done in various countries, including Germany and the United States, prior to World War II. In the latter country, the equivalent institution was in the state of Virginia (Virginia Polytechnics).

As part of the work carried out there, balls made of special steel were rotated in a magnetic field at speeds of up to 18 million rpm. After that, the bullets exploded under the influence of centrifugal forces. The goal was to create "antigravity."

The Germans are also said to have followed this path, although they dismissed Einstein's theory. This was not only because they regarded this doctrine as "Jewish teaching" - the dislike also had a purely scientific basis. Namely, Germany was the birthplace of quantum physics and the physicists there had serious difficulties in accepting the theory of relativity, since it completely contradicted the quantum understanding of the interactions in nature. We now know that this dismissive attitude was well founded and that, although many astronomical observations confirm it, the theory of relativity is incomplete and will one day have to be supplemented by the theory of quantum gravity scientists who

substitute.

worked for Hitler, possibly provided a certain advantage A point of ... reference for this school of "gravitation generation" was, among other things, the work published in 1931 by a certain Hilgenberg, who described this force as a resultant of the atomic rotation movement (nuclear spin). 206



Prof. Marek Demianski. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

Those were the tips from Dr. Paszkowski. In addition, they largely coincided with the suggestions made by Dr. Godwod and my own guesses. They all led to the same person - Professor Marek Demiański, a gravity expert. A meeting soon ensued. The person I spoke to showed genuine interest in the facts and was very curious. He also found that in this case the key to the generation of gravity could lie in the rotational movement. He even surprised me when he said that mercury would be best suited for this purpose "as a substance of high density and at the same time as a liquid - that is, a material characterized by low viscosity -" (the lower the viscosity, the freer the atoms can rotate).

Later, already in front of the camera lens, Professor Demiański continued his reflections:

"If they actually managed to use a strong magnetic field to align the core rotation axes in one direction [...]"

It all seemed strangely familiar to me!

For the first time, the various pieces of this scientific puzzle were beginning to fit together, not all of them yet, but the time would come for that too. Professor Demiański recalled that years ago an article appeared in a scientific journal giving measurements of 'rotational gravity' produced by gyroscope rotors. In the 1970's there was a sudden interest in this question, when it was noticed that a spinning top changed the gravitational force slightly

perceptibly weakened.

We visited the institute's library, where after a few minutes we managed to find the article. It was published in the renowned magazine 207 in 1989 and described the investigations of Tohoku University. The scope of the research was rather modest, as it did not go beyond the normal factory speed ranges of gyros.

However, the experiments yielded shocking results.

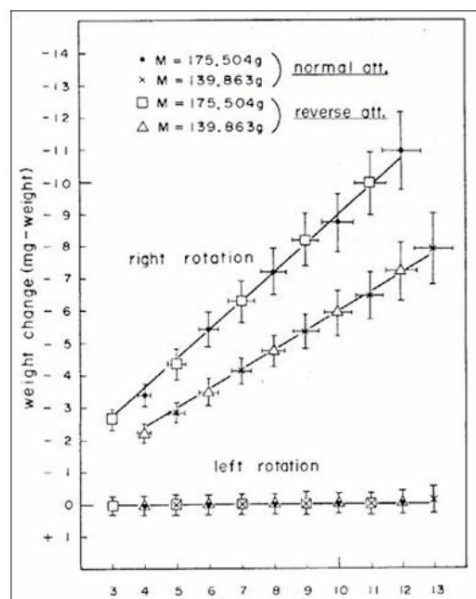
Serial devices with relatively small dimensions were examined, which were weighed on a very precise laboratory balance. A corresponding weight was placed on one pan and a vacuum container with the gyroscope on the other, to which ultra-thin cables led to the motor's power supply. The container was made of glass, so through its walls and the walls of the balance bell the speed of rotation could be measured by means of a stroboscopic tachometer. During the individual test series, three gyroscopes weighing approx. 140 g (rotor diameter: 52 mm), approx. 175 g (58 mm) and approx. 175.5 g (58 mm) were examined. The rotors were accelerated to a relatively low speed of about 13,000 rpm, with measurements taken at rest and from speeds of 3,000 rpm upwards. Of course, rigorous care was taken to avoid any measurement errors and misinterpretations. The course and results of the experiments were verified by many other scientists (including the editors of *Physical Review Letters* magazine). Even the influence of possible chemical transformations on the measurement results was studied, as well as the influence of the rudimentary air convection caused by small temperature differences on the aerodynamic forces acting on the shells. These experiments took a year and a half! They produced two unusual observations: The antigravity effect (ie the amount by which the gyro mass was reduced) turned out to be much stronger than existing theories predicted (the researchers relied on the Einstein-Cartan theory, among others). For gyros with a rotor weight of about 175 g, the value was only about eleven milligrams at 12,000 rpm, but it was still out of proportion to the forecasts. In the final part of the article is

to read the following:

"If you apply these theories to the description of our experiment, their effect is extremely small, but the gigantic weight loss [...] cannot be explained by them [...]"

Since the magnitude of the force generated occurred in a perfect linear relationship with the rate of rotation, it is easy to predict when the weight would drop to zero. It was calculated that this would occur when the gyroscopes under study were accelerated to 3.27 and 3.95 MHz (millions of revolutions per second), respectively.

Such speeds seem astronomical and practically unattainable. However, I came to the conclusion that our understanding of these phenomena is already limited, so the effect could possibly be increased - which later turned out to be true. Incidentally, the results of the Japanese measurements did not coincide with the theoretical predictions precisely for the reason that Einstein's theory does not take quantum physics into account. It simply fails to calculate the connection between gravity and atomic effects, although it is undoubtedly of fundamental importance.

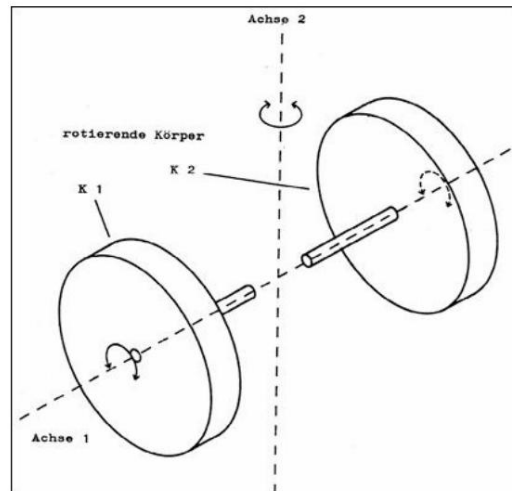


A diagram of the Japanese attempt described, on which the reduction of the

Mass (y-axis, in milligrams) as a function of speed (x-axis, 1,000 rpm) was noted. The vertical and horizontal lines represent the so-called standard deviation, ie the possible measurement error.

The solution offered in this case by the theory of relativity (the so-called Kerr and Cartan metrics) was created for the study of astronomical processes, more precisely of phenomena occurring in the vicinity of a rapidly rotating "black hole". Their applicability for the description of gravitational effects on the atomic level (rotating atomic nuclei) is therefore limited. However, there is no question that these are significant gravitational effects. The space-time in the immediate vicinity of atomic nuclei is often not described as a homogeneous medium, but as a kind of foam (gravity corresponds to the curvature of space-time). The problem is that these effects cancel each other out on a large scale, if only because atoms rotate chaotically and usually in different directions ...205

Nevertheless, the "classic" variant, which is based solely on mass rotation, is already being used in various technical devices. A large number of such patents already exist, including the German patent DE 4017474A1, the British patent WO 86/05852 or the patent of Professor Laithwaite from Imperial College in London. During an official presentation in the mid-1970s, his device clearly lost several tens of percent in weight! 208 It is interesting that in this case, as in all cases, not just one, but two elements rotate in opposite directions. Another well-known property?



Schematic of a simple device for generating antigravity - a drawing for the documentation of patent DE 4017474A1.

Is that supposed to be the key?

Analyzes even appeared in scientific journals showing the possibility of significantly increasing the gravitational effect by "linking" rotation with a strong electric charge.

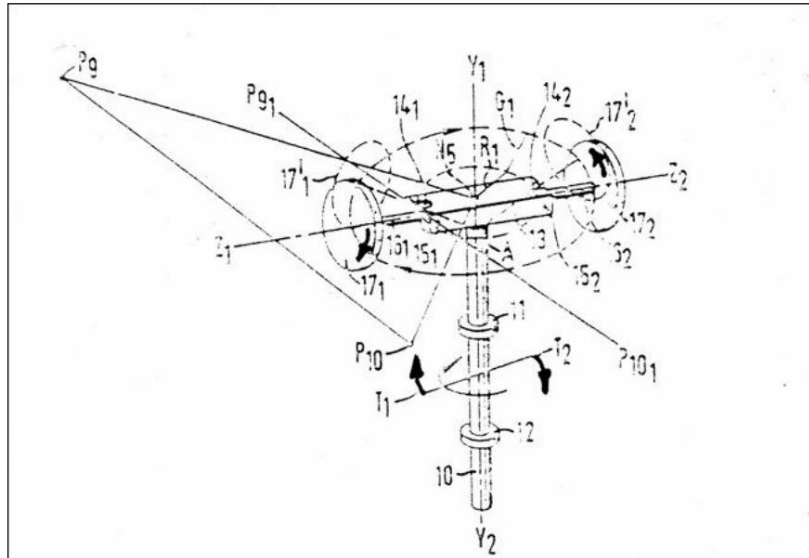
²⁰⁹⁻¹⁰ This in turn is reminiscent of the "very high voltages" used on the *bell*. Nonetheless, all of these elements only indirectly connected the modern work on gravitational generation with that of the wartime. The wartime key terms "magnetic field separation" and "eddy compression" seemed to have no modern equivalent. However, that has changed over time...

Valuable indications were provided by the results of other current research, which only a few years ago aroused widespread interest in the scientific world and is undoubtedly the harbinger of a breakthrough. It is about the work carried out under the direction of the Russian physicist Evgeny Podkletnov (the spelling Eugene Podkletnov can also be found in English-language literature). ^{208,211} Here is the description of the first breakthrough attempt that appeared in the British press: ²¹¹

"Finnish scientists are about to release the details of the world's first antigravity device. It is 30 cm tall and can support the weight of anyone suspended above it

body significantly decrease.

This property, which has been scrutinized by scientists and whose description is due to appear in physics journals next month, could be the spark of a technological revolution...



Schematic of a similar device from Prof. Laithwaite's patent.

The *Sunday Telegraph* has learned that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is taking the matter seriously and is funding research into how this antigravity effect could be used to propel spacecraft.

Scientists at Tampere University of Technology in Finland who discovered the phenomenon claim their device could be at the heart of a new energy source, replacing fluids that power power generator turbines.

according to dr Eugene Podkletnov, who led the research, attributed the discovery to a fluke that occurred during routine studies of 'superconductors', metals that lose electrical resistance at very low temperatures.

The research team conducted experiments using a rapidly rotating

ceramic superconductor suspended in a magnetic field generated by three electric coils. The whole thing was enclosed in a container called a cryostat, which maintained a constant low temperature.

'One of our colleagues entered the room where the experiment was being carried out,' says Dr. Podkletnov, 'he smoked a pipe and blew some smoke over the cryostat. He then noticed that the smoke was steadily rising. That was very strange and we couldn't explain it.'

Research has shown that all bodies placed above the device lost a small proportion of their weight as if the device freed them from the influence of [Earth's] gravity - an effect which most scientists believe is impossible.

'We suspected that maybe some mistake had crept in,' says Dr. Podkletnov, 'and tried everything to eliminate him. However, it turned out that the effect was still there. Our team discovered that just above the device even the air pressure dropped slightly, with this effect being seen on all floors of the lab.'

In recent years, many of the so-called anti-gravity devices developed by both amateur and professional scientists have been discarded by the scientific establishment. The difference of this latest discovery from the earlier ones is that it withstood the scrutiny of skeptical independent experts and was cleared for publication in the reputable scientific journal *Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics* ."

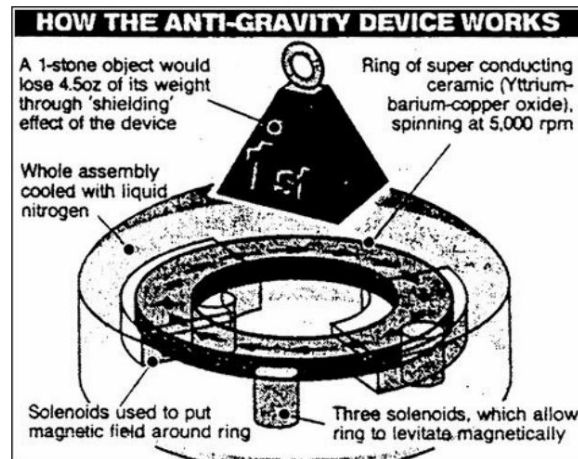
Podkletnov conducted this experiment in 1996 and achieved a two to three percent weakening of the earth's gravity (in 2000, when he was working for the Japanese company Toshiba, he found that he could completely cancel gravity). behind this invention^{21?} Most important is the idea of rotation of a superconducting disc in a **rotating** magnetic field. In 1996, this disc was made of yttrium, barium and copper oxide and reached the modest speed of 5,000 rpm. I have to

admit that this has been on my mind for a long time and I saw no way to explain this effect within the framework of general physics. The main limitation arises simply from the fact that the theory of relativity ignores quantum physics and offers no way of explaining gravity e.g. B. with electromagnetic effects. As a result, the connections I was looking for were practically non-existent in the context of academic physics teaching. This gave Podkletnov's work an aura of mystery.

I started to think about what is so extraordinary about superconductors and after a ... while I had a kind of flash of inspiration. A superconductor is not only characterized by zero electrical resistance, it is also a perfect diamagnetic. This means that he does not "let the magnetic field in" at all. So, Podkletnov's device was dealing with a phenomenon that could be called "magnetic field separation". Despite many previous efforts, this was the first trace that gave practical meaning to the term used by the Germans. After the Kerr metric, it was the second clue that linked the *bell* to gravity, ie, to special relativity in general. All that was missing now was the connection to high voltages and the strange radiation.

Regardless, I've managed to take another step forward to do.

I had several conversations with Nick Cook, my British colleague and aviation specialist from *Jane's Defense Weekly magazine*, about various news in Podkletnov's field. I learned from him, among other things, that Podkletnov had studied materials engineering specifically for the purpose of making a heavy-duty superconductor that could be rotated at very high speeds. The director of the Toshiba company, who passionately supported the antigravity project, stood on such a plate in 1999 and was very proud when it was not damaged.



An excerpt from the cited article about Podkletnov's experiments.

When Podkletnov began his academic career with this work in mind, it was obvious to me that he had been handed this "pioneering" knowledge on a silver platter. I asked Nick to ask Podkletnov at the next opportunity how he came up with the by no means self-evident concept of the "key", ie "magnetic field separation". The answer didn't surprise me at all - the concept was based on German wartime research! Podkletnov officially admitted this, and Nick Cook revealed this information in his latest book. 208 Podkletnov was embarrassed to admit that he had access to classified intelligence material, so later explained that he was more inspired by the work of Schauburger, although Schauburger never used magnetic field sources and did not even plan to use them.

Nick Cook also had contact with another outstanding physicist who studied antigravity. It was about Dr. Hal Puthoff, author of many groundbreaking papers associated with airline companies such as B. General Electric (motors) and Sperry cooperated as well as worked for the CIA and the NSA. He is currently the director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Texas. I asked Nick if he could forward my request for an interpretation of the German term "magnetic field separation" to Puthoff. Puthoff is said to have said that the links to special relativity were obvious ...

So another piece of the puzzle was added, which, as so often, raised further questions. Now the question of the connection tormented me

between the "magnetic field separation" and the high voltages mentioned in the German descriptions, the magnetic field displacement from blades, superconductors (which do not allow voltage physics) and

any equivalent in

I thought the whole thing through and was forced to the conclusion that a current of many kilovolts (over a million volts, as it later turned out) could not be designed to power a motor, coil, etc. to dine. It had to be about discharges, that is, a field of plasma physics. As it turned out, that was another step forward. I was reminded of a remark made by Professor Demiański, who stated that it is very important to choose a substance with a low viscosity as the "active substance". He mentioned this in relation to mercury, since by definition this liquid has a lower viscosity than a solid. If this is indeed a key factor, one could go further and conclude that gas has a lower viscosity than liquid, and plasma has a lower viscosity than gas.

So I started looking for an equivalent of the Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect, and to look for plasma and ... after a few days I found what I was looking for.

It turned out that the plasma generated by the flow of electric current creates a special vortex under certain conditions. Such a vortex is called a "plasmoid". It is a stable or near-stable entity that in a sense forms a closed structure that continues to exist for a period of time even after the power supply has been switched off. Incidentally, it is now practically proven that ball lightning is plasmoids. 213-14 These are quite unique entities that hold another key to solving our puzzle. There are numerous descriptions of ball lightning, including some from 100% credible groups of witnesses, who describe ball lightning passing through a pane or other obstacle without hitting it. published work by Dr. Andrzej Marks described. 216 It includes e.g. B. a case description, in which a ball lightning the cockpit windscreen

of a large passenger plane and flew practically through the entire plane in front of the eyes of the crew and passengers along the rows of chairs. This was another clue that drew my attention to plasma vortices. In order to make such a passage possible, the special theory of relativity, i.e. also gravitational physics, had to be involved - the object simply had to have curved space-time. I didn't yet know how this could be possible, but I familiarized myself with the scientific literature on the subject and was able to use it to clarify the situation.

It turned out that a unique property is attributed to such plasma vortices: the lines of force of the magnetic field are almost completely closed. The whole thing is called a "**magnetically closed system**". Only because of this fact is such a plasmoid, as a special case of a plasma vortex, extremely stable - it is simply shielded from its surroundings. This phenomenon is interpreted as follows within the framework of the theory of relativity: Since the fields are "coupled" with space-time, the isolation of the field (in this case the magnetic field) or - in the language of physics - the guarantee of the field confinement also leads to some confinement of space-time. So the whole thing not only has to do with the "magnetic field separation", but also shows a great similarity to Podkletnov's experiments. There is also a rotational movement and a rotating magnetic field, which in this case is very strong and rotating very quickly, because it is unusually compressing the plasma.

This compression is so intense that some compare it to the conditions found during a nuclear explosion. 218 Well then! Doesn't this phenomenon, known in technical jargon as "pinch", represent the "vortical compression" you are looking for? Another piece of the puzzle would be found...

These facts led me to very promising conclusions. Everything indicated that plasma physics can ensure a magnetic field strength (the rotating and charged plasma itself creates a magnetic field due to the so-called dynamo effect) and a rotation speed many times greater than any mechanical system. Of course, that would imply that the German *Glocke* was some kind of "rotating plasma trap".

At this stage of my search I decided to contact one

expert in this field, with an expert in plasma rotation.

First, I went to the Institute of Nuclear Research in Jędrzejów near Warsaw - to Professor Marek Sadowski, who said, however, that plasma rotation itself is a bit outside his field and referred me to the Institute of Plasma Physics and Laser Microsynthesis in Warsaw's Bemowo district.

Thanks to the help of Dr. Zagórski, an extraordinarily kind person, I finally made direct contact with Dr. Marek Scholz, the most competent person in this field. I arranged to meet him in his study. After a short time, on a beautiful summer day, I went to the institute in Bemowo, excited and full of uncertainty. As luck would have it, I had to pass through a large hall with lots of research equipment (at the entrance I was greeted by a sign saying "Caution! High Voltage!") to get to Dr. Scholz. Entering this hall gave me a great shock. Before me stood the modern equivalent of the *bell*. It looked like a copy of the device described by the German concentration camp inmates, as if every detail had been accurately and painstakingly recreated by someone. Although the case was made of steel and the whole thing was turned 90°, apart from that even the dimensions matched the description of the German *bell*.

Other elements corresponded to the representation from the wartime, such as e.g. enormous supply cables as thick as an arm, but above all massive radiation protection panels, together with the rubber mats described above.

As it turned out, the ions accelerated by the high-voltage flux reach such hair-raising speeds (in some devices they are even 50-100 kilometers per second) that nuclear fusion reactions occur during the collisions.

During an experiment, they lead to the emission of intense radiation, including X-rays and neutrons. This time, a few more pieces of the puzzle could be clarified in one fell swoop: the radiation shields, the radiation itself, the conversion of mercury to gold (certainly to a limited extent, as a result of the

nuclear fusion), the gas bubbles forming in the metal base of the German *bell* (due no doubt to neutron impact) and even the humming sound.

One might think that the riddle would be solved if there weren't one "small" detail: The device in Bemowo, the so-called "Plasma Focus", is not a groundbreaking achievement of mankind, for which it would have been worth ending one's own life jeopardizing scientists. Something was still missing ...

As it turned out, the rotation was simply missing. While it's true that plasma sometimes forms vortices, it's usually a side effect. Nobody has built a "Plasma Focus" device, at least since the war, with the **primary** aim of rotating heavy ions at high speeds (ignoring secret research, of course). Nobody came up with this idea!

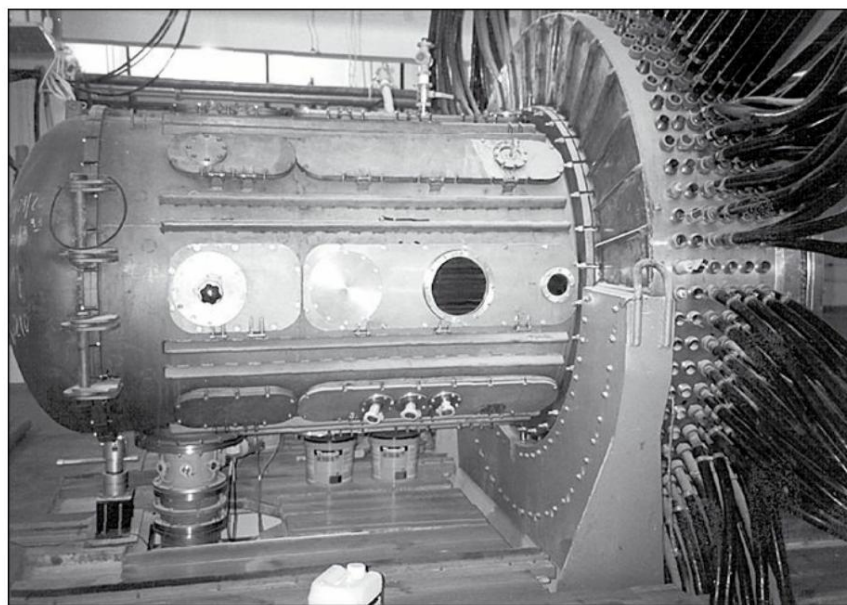
So there is still a wide field of activity in this area.
Given the unexplored nature of this area, how exactly could the plasma (the mercury ions) be "swirled"?

Solving this problem was difficult. After many failed ideas and sleepless nights, I came up with the following explanation:

I imagined a large metal drum containing a small amount of mercury. Such a drum is then accelerated to a speed of tens of thousands of revolutions per minute. Since mercury is a liquid, a thin layer forms around the drum circle due to centrifugal force. After reaching the target speed, a high-voltage electrical discharge is generated between the drum circuit (mercury) and its axis (core).

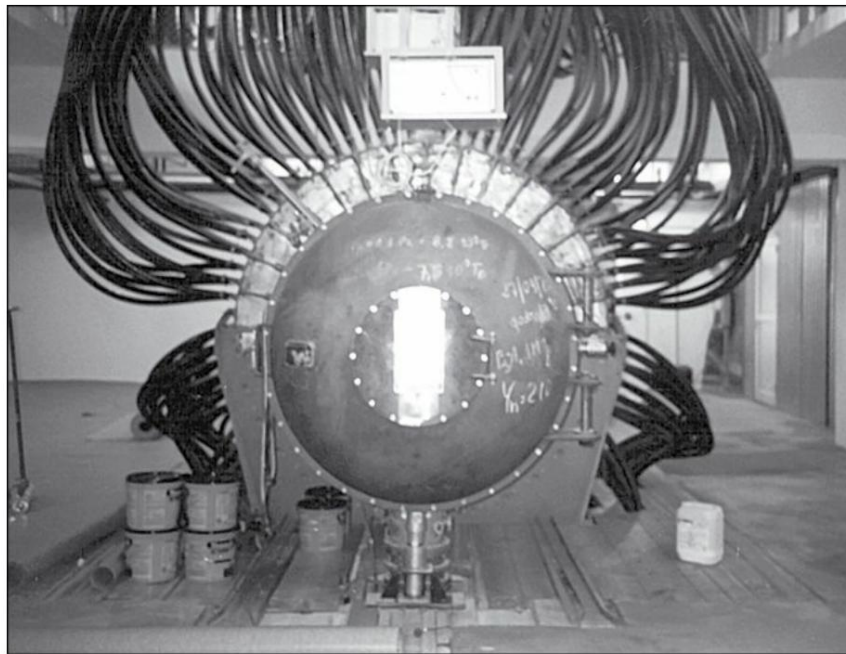
In theory, it would accelerate the mercury ions towards the core at a rate of many kilometers per second. However, since mercury already has a certain amount of torque, its angular velocity increases as it approaches the core, much like a figure skater pulls her arms up during a pirouette, thereby increasing her spin rate. In the case of the drum filled with mercury, two speeds are superimposed: one is caused by maintaining the torque, the

other is the result of current flow. The rough calculations I did showed that in this way one could achieve a target speed of the "compressed" vortex of no less than hundreds of thousands of revolutions per second (if a linear speed of 50 km/s seems real, that would be the case for a vortex with a diameter of of six centimeters result in a rotational speed of 180,000 rev/s). Of course, this is only an estimate, but it is clear that more can be achieved in this way than Podkletnov's ceramic disc can withstand (about 100 rev/s). Of course, the question of harmful (to put it mildly) radiation remains unresolved. Is it precisely for this reason that Podkletnov decided against the easier path? Incidentally, this reminded me of a comment from a colonel who had heard that "the Americans are pissed off at the pilots", as well as a program on the *Discovery Channel* about the famous "Area 51", which said that the flights of strange objects over this base, strangely enough, stopped at the very moment when the employees of this super-secret facility "unmasked" them by filing mass lawsuits in court related to the occurrence of various diseases and ulcers (these symptoms are already known to us). Didn't the Americans get a grip on this problem either?



The "Plasma Focus" in the Institute for Plasma Physics and Laser Microsynthesis - side view

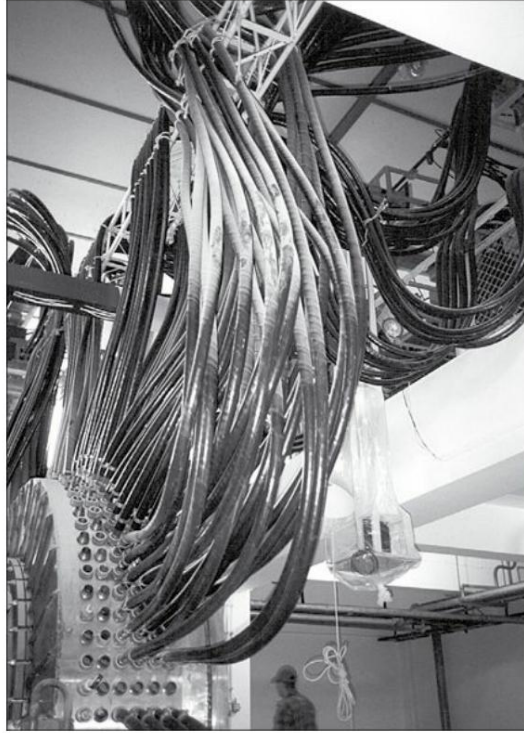
...



... front view ...



... and rear view. The author can be seen in the foreground. (Photo: I. Witkowski, R. Zagorski)



The cables reach to the second floor.(Photo: I. Witkowski)

Regardless, I introduced Dr. Marek Scholz presented my concept for accelerating the mercury ions using drum rotation. The idea piqued his curiosity and he thought it was "interesting". He said that he would try to prepare a comprehensive analysis of this problem and assess the possibility of practical application of such a solution. However, he pointed out that the matter was complex and would take a long time.

However, since this question did not leave me in peace, I asked him before I said goodbye whether such a device would make any sense in his opinion. He replied: "It must make sense if something like this was built!". A constructive attitude that sounded encouraging

...



Familiar elements - a heavy rubber mat, movable walls and other radiation protection components. (Photos: I. Witkowski)



We will come back to this physical science aspect of the *Chronos / Lantern Bearer project* . However, it was only one of many that I tried to clarify, so I will now move on to describe the medical-biological aspect. The *bell* 's impact on living organisms and organic matter was one of the greatest challenges.

In this case too, however, I managed to find a specialist for whom everything was obvious from the start, even if it may sound unbelievable. When I mentioned the "melting" of the plants into a "substance resembling rancid fat but odorless," this person was able to give me off-the-cuff specific chemical formulas that explained this process.

It was the very kind Prof. Alina Kacperska from the Faculty of Biology at the University of Warsaw. I learned from her that the blanching of plants is caused by what is known as "oxidative stress". It is based on the "photo-oxidation" of chlorophyll by photons. An indication of the oxidative effect in this case is the lack of odor. Later, an enzyme called lipoxygenase is released, which oxidizes the fatty acids to the aforementioned greasy substance (before I assumed it was something called autolysis, i.e. the cell breaking down under the influence of its own enzymes, so I was of not very far from the solution). Of course, the chlorophyll and plant tissues are not only oxidized by the photons.

If their energy is high enough, they break down the oxygen or chlorine particles into free radicals, ie individual ions so reactive that they can oxidize almost anything.

High-energy, high-intensity radiation – e.g. B. near a radiation source - can have such an effect.

The sentences above represent a summary of the conversation with Prof. Kacperska. When I left, I received a photocopy of an excerpt from a book dealing with these "exotic" issues. 219 From this I learned that the processes involved are in fact much more complex than this brief summary suggests. However, the description only describes the chemical aspect, which has little to do with the influence of certain types of radiation, which is why it does not contribute much to solving our questions.

Despite Prof. Kacperska's complex explanations, I noticed a certain discrepancy. It turned out that while the changes brought about by the *bell* are known to science; however, its intensity was much greater compared to the phenomena studied by modern biologists.

I have the purely intuitive suspicion that "oxidative stress" is not the

is the only mechanism responsible for such changes. I suspect that the influence of the generated energy on the plant structure itself and on the degree of order of matter plays an additional role. I remembered the works of the Russian scientist Gennady Shipov and the German physicist Burkhard 220-22 in which the modification of the structure of materials by means of artificial home-generated gravitational waves. I fear that the danger is not only to the plants but also to the people. At this stage of the investigations. With this I would like to conclude the consideration of the physical and biological interpretation of the descriptions provided by the Germans. ...

Looking for evidence

As already mentioned, one of my most important tasks was to provide proof, **using independent sources**, of the existence of a super-secret and currently unknown Third Reich research and armaments project. By definition, this task was practically impracticable, because if it had been easy we would have known about the whole affair long ago. These efforts took the most time and were given top priority from the start, which is one possible reason I actually found the evidence.

Above all, it was about examining the war career of Professor Walther Gerlach. As I mentioned earlier, it was amazing that this person did not participate in any scientific work related to the construction of a reactor or a nuclear weapon, even though he was said to be a nuclear physicist. If he was nevertheless appointed head of the Reich Research Council, then, as already mentioned, this had to reflect the importance of his scientific work in some way. However, the generally available sources about this activity turned out to be very poor, at least as far as Gerlach's function was concerned, which was of overriding importance for all German physics research. I have not been able to find a single scientific paper by him from the war. However, after the war

Gerlach turned exclusively to general topics. His most important publications from this period were "Physics of Daily Life" (1956) and "Humanity and Scientific Research" (1962). Obviously he wanted to distance himself from this phase of his life. It's hard to say if he felt sworn to secrecy - it probably wasn't. It is more likely that, as a well-recognized professional figure, he was afraid of his past.

The prospect of being confronted with certain questions must have been terrifying for him: Were you a fanatic of National Socialism?

Did they participate in human experiments? Did you want to poison half of Europe? (More on that later.)

However, it is possible to form some opinion based on Gerlach's pre-war work.

It's no secret that as a physicist, Gerlach was primarily concerned with magnetism, electricity and quantum electrodynamics. His most important publications from this period include "The experimental foundations of quantum theory" (1921), "Matter, electricity, energy" (1923) and "Magnetism" (1931).

He examined connections between magnetism and atomic structure, determined nuclear spins and researched the spin polarization of ions in the magnetic field²²⁸. Put simply, spin is a whirling motion of the atomic nucleus, while spin polarization is based on the ability of a group of nuclei to rotate in the same direction.

Gerlach was a co-author of the groundbreaking "Stern-Gerlach Experiment", which earned him worldwide renown and related to the behavior of atomic nuclei in a magnetic field. In one of the most serious publications on German wartime research, this direction was described (during the war) as the realization of research "**of no practical importance**" at the expense of the stagnant nuclear research program.

Indeed?

Did he really allow himself that?

In any case, it is clear that Gerlach was not particularly interested in the nuclear research program, which he formally oversaw as the head of the Reich Research Council. The Council had to request regular reports on this work, for which it neither had the time nor the inclination. one of the

Reports that were written around the turn of the year 1944/45 and were out of date anyway, Gerlach dated back by two months before sending them, although he ultimately did not send them at all. ²²³ Gerlach was just considered much more important.

As can be seen, even the superficial analysis of his scientific work shows that this person was almost perfect for the research program described in this part of the book. A more detailed investigation only confirms this assumption.

1924 e.g. B. Gerlach wrote an article for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* about the possibility of converting mercury into gold. In this way, he commented on the work of Professor Adolf Miethe from the Physics Institute .

exposed to discharges. Gerlach came to the conclusion that such a process is of course possible, but unprofitable. Even if you only consider the cost of electricity, one gram of gold would cost 100,000 marks.

Other studies show that Gerlach was very familiar with the subject. In 1929 he wrote an article on the fluorescence of mercury ions in a strong magnetic field, ie on the behavior of mercury plasma. for a long time, as 1925 with regard to his investigations into the Zeeman effect (splitting of the atoms) with ionized mercury (mercury plasma). ^{224,227} In 1954 the AEG company and his own research institute, the University of Munich (of which he had been elected rector after the war), held a conference. Gerlach spoke at the time of research in the field of plasma physics, mentioning the formation of new elements and the use of voltages of half a million volts to accelerate ions, a departure from his post-war field of activity.

A very interesting aspect, albeit of a slightly different character, is contained in Gerlach's pre-war correspondence with the future Nobel Prize winner Pyotr Kapitsa, a brilliant Russian physicist. ²²⁴ It should not go unmentioned that, as it turned out later, both were interested in researching the properties of superconductors. The question naturally arises as to what Gerlach thinks of this

phenomenon had. It seems logical to assume that he viewed the problem from the point of view of the Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect - after all, he was a "magnetician". If we connect this fact with plasma rotation, we are already much closer to the "target phenomenon", especially considering that Gerlach was interested in the nature of ball lightning at the same time. He wrote an article for *Die Naturwissenschaften* magazine, emphasizing the "extraordinarily strong inductive effect of the flying ball". 229 So he had to conclude that it was a plasma vortex characterized by a particular magnetic field.



Gerlach's article on the "Transformation of Mercury into Gold".

However, all this does not automatically prove that Professor Walther Gerlach was involved in the realization of a promising super-secret scientific project during the war. That would not be possible either, since these are works from the pre-war period.

However, such evidence does exist.

The easiest way to get this evidence seemed to be to obtain wiretapping transcripts of conversations, the leading German

Physicists led each other after the war. The British interned the ten most important scientists and held them (together) in Farm Hall, a luxury estate near Cambridge, from June to December 1945. At the same time, an intelligence operation was carried out under the alias *Epsilon* to record all conversations that the internees had among themselves. After several dozen years, the operation was finally disclosed, and part of the talks were published in book form. 230 I hoped to find there the details I was looking for about Gerlach's activities, who of course belonged to the group of internees, but was bitterly disappointed. The published texts amounted to just 200-300 typewritten pages, which was about the same as a full day's conversation. It is completely out of the question that each of them said only a few sentences a day.

Everyone was upset by the situation that had arisen and in most cases hadn't seen each other for a long time. The published records make a very incomplete impression. B.

Questions that are not answered, or answers to questions that were never asked. Issues are discussed that are taken out of context. Here is an example of such an ambiguous exchange of views, which at the same time contains very interesting elements (emphasis mine):

230

"Otto Hahn: 'You certainly never advocated such an inhumane weapon as the uranium bomb?'

Gerlach: 'No. We never worked on the bomb. I didn't think it could be done that quickly. However, I thought that we should do everything we can to develop energy sources and seize opportunities in the future. After the first results, when the concentration could be significantly increased by means of the 'cube method', I spoke to Colonel Geist, Speer's right hand man, because Speer was unavailable at the time. Later, Sauckel from Weimar asked me: 'What do you want to do with it?' I replied: 'In my opinion, a politician possessing such a machine can achieve anything he wants.'"

Nowhere is it explained what is to be understood by the term "machine". The assumption that this could be a nuclear reactor

is not all that obvious as the Germans never used the term "machine" for it. Regardless, the mere fact that the Germans "never worked on the bomb" is shocking.

Such ambiguities are very common in the Farm Hall records. Here is another interesting excerpt, found on page 77 of the edition cited in the bibliography (the previous excerpt is printed on page 80). It may put Gerlach's role during the war in a different light: 230

"Harteck: 'If we had worked on a larger scale, the Secret Service would have killed us. We're glad we're still alive. Let's celebrate the evening in this spirit.'

Diebner: 'Professor Gerlach was Obergruppenfuhrer and would be under lock and key in Luxembourg as a war criminal.' Korsching: 'If you don't have courage, it's best to give up right away.' Gerlach: 'Don't make such aggressive remarks!' [he leaves the room]"

Even! Perhaps Gerlach held a high SS officer rank, as did other important scientists working for this organization, e.g. B. from Braun? We will probably never find out that it is difficult. By the way, as it is a coherent picture of Gerlach's research on the basis of the material cited. In my opinion, this publication contains only one other interesting aspect: it provides evidence of the downright extreme National Socialist fanaticism of this scientist, which did not even fit the attitude of the other internees. When he heard that the first atomic bombs were dropped, he became depressed, began to cry and, according to the British officers, wanted to commit suicide.

Victim. Professor Mark Walker put it this way: 233

"Gerlach claimed never to have supported the idea of constructing inhuman weapons such as B. the atomic bomb. [...] However, he was depressed because the Americans had demonstrated their scientific superiority." Gerlach wanted to take his own life simply because he was reliving the defeat of the Third Reich! That's how his companion described it

Werner Heisenberg.

Fortunately, the way the Farm Hall material was classified wasn't 100% effective. It's not just documents or tapes that are left over, but also living people...

I tried to determine if any witnesses - or better yet, historians' elaborations - remained based on factual information prior to the disclosure (or rather, censorship) of the records. Turns out they actually exist, in Poland. In the 1970s Herbert Lipiński, a Polish historian who sadly passed away, analyzed this problem in detail. He was an employee of the Provincial Office in Zielona Góra (Grünberg in Silesia). The results of his work were published as a series of articles - of course they concerned German research work from the war. He had access to **extensive** Farm Hall sources. Something **completely different** emerges from his description than from the published version. While the latter contains no concrete references to the *Chronos / Lantern Bearer* project at all, Lipiński wrote the following about Gerlach at a time when no one had heard of it: 231

"The subject of the conversations were mostly the following topics: 'atomic nucleus', '~~cosm~~ps', 'magnetic field', 'earth gravity'." [emphasis]

For someone who looks at German physics from the point of view of the nuclear research program, these terms do not fit together at all and do not seem to make any sense in this context.

However, we do know that they are perfectly compatible...

They couldn't be a better match!

If we wanted to find **evidence** in the material mentioned that the Germans were working on a link between magnetism and atomic physics in order to overcome earth gravity and fly into space, then this evidence would take the same form as in this case

...

However, that is not all.

There is also evidence that Gerlach's project really

had special status. Philip Henshall, another researcher, this time British, analyzed the notes of Martin Bormann (Hitler's private secretary) and noticed that in his correspondence with Gerlach the topic of the "wonder weapon" came up. 232,234 Henshall wrote:

"At the end of 1944, Gerlach wrote to Bormann [...] that the project they were working on could be 'war-crucial'. Gerlach, as always, played the role of a cautious scientist, unwilling to unequivocally affirm that he possessed a 'silver bullet' that could end the war." [Emphasis added]

This quote requires a comment. Above all, the question arises as to whether nuclear weapons were involved. However, this is not possible, because there was still a long way to go. Werner Heisenberg clearly stated after the war: "The Germans were interested in a nuclear reactor and not in the bomb." 233

Also worth considering is the fact that in the practically hopeless final phase of the war, Gerlach dared to mention a weapon that would definitely decide the war (in favor of the Germans). In doing so, he took on a great responsibility. You couldn't put the Führer off with empty phrases. In any case, this confirms that **Gerlach was involved in the realization of a "war-decisive" project** - it is worth keeping this term in mind as we will come back to it later.

This expression is also interesting in itself, since, contrary to all appearances, it represents something completely new in relation to an armaments program. In 1944, when "total war" was declared, the term "essential to the war effort" appeared; it was tantamount to the lifting of any other administrative restrictions. if e.g. B. in the city "X" certain "war important" work was carried out that required bronze alloys, then in the absence of alternatives fences, monuments, fittings, etc. were dismantled at night, and the next morning the bronze was available. The term "essential to the war" was a key that opened doors that had been closed until then.

However, the phrase "war-critical," which turned out to represent an official level of security, was unusual, namely

not only towards the end of 1944. I have personally examined whole cubic meters of German technical documents and have not come across this designation as an official term for a research project in any other context. I have not yet met anyone who would be familiar with this expression. As already mentioned, we will come back to this question. However, it is obvious that something that was to change the course of the war in its final months or even weeks had to be kept under correspondingly strict secrecy. This raises another question: Was Hitler aware of all this? Given the available data, the answer to this question is unequivocally affirmative: the involvement of Hitler's private secretary simply indicated that. Also: If Goebbels and Skorzeny knew about the "miracle weapon", Hitler certainly knew about it too. He undoubtedly placed as much hope in the project as Gerlach himself.

I have attempted to outline Gerlach's role in this project above; however, there is also new information about the rest of the scientists. It turned out that some of them were brought to the United States as part of Operation *Paperclip* after the war.




Martin Bormann. In the picture he can be seen in the Obergruppenfuhrer uniform. He was the keeper of Hitler's greatest secrets and carried out his orders scrupulously.

Her personnel files, which were created in connection with Operation *Paperclip*, have been preserved. I had the opportunity to become acquainted with them at the NARA archives in College Park. While many documents from these files are still locked away in the CIA archives (which in itself is compelling evidence of their

importance is), however, most are available.

Of the scientists mentioned, Dr. Kurt Debus is undoubtedly the most important as he was responsible for the *bell*'s "magnetic separation" and power supply. His folder was also much thicker than the other scientists'. 235

His research institute was the high-voltage institute of the Technical University of Darmstadt. In 1942 he was transferred to the research institute of the AEG Group in Berlin-Reinickendorf, and he also worked with the facility in Peenemünde. He was the author of several publications and patents in the field of high-voltage measurement technology. Among other things, he developed Devices for measuring high pressure and defined parameters for high-voltage discharges. At the AEG Institute, he designed a power supply system that delivered over a million volts and was involved in equipping a supersonic wind tunnel. He participated in the development of gauges for V2 rocket test benches. In view of Gerlach's qualities, it should come as no surprise to anyone that Debus was an outspoken fanatic who was closely associated with the National Socialist movement from the start. He joined the SA on May 1, 1933 and the SS on February 1, 1939. He was awarded the War Merit Cross. Most of the most interesting information found its way into his personnel file by accident. 235

BASIC PERSONNEL RECORD*		V. P. C.*
(Alien Enemy or Prisoner of War)		Reference*
(Identification serial number)	Height <u>5 ft. 8 1/2 in.</u>	INVENTORY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS TAKEN FROM INTERNEES
DEBUS, Kurt H.	Weight <u>156</u>	
(Name of internee)	Eyes <u>blue</u>	
Male	Skin <u>ruddy</u>	
(Date)	Hair <u>dark blond</u>	
	Age <u>37</u>	
	Distinguishing marks or characteristics	
	Radiating scar on left cheek and chin.	
(Date and place where produced) (Apply description, serial number, or other data)		9. The above is correct: <u>K. H. Debus</u>
RIGHT HAND		(Signature of internee)

An excerpt from Debus' American personal file. 235 (NARA)

A search has been made of the records of the 7708 War Crimes Group and no record of Subject is on file in that office.

Records of the 7970 CIC Group Central Registry indicate that DEBUS, Kurt denounced a former associate as a political defeatist in 1942, and caused him to appear before the Gestapo Headquarters. The former associate, Richard CRAEMER, was sentenced to two years imprisonment. CRAEMER eventually avoided actual imprisonment through the intervention of the German Electric Company (Berlin) which claimed his services were indispensable.

RESTRICTED

An excerpt from Debus' personal file on the "Debus - Crämer" case.

It started with a controversy surrounding his fanaticism. The Americans suspected him of having been an SS officer. Debus, on the other hand, stated that he had "only" held the rank of non-commissioned officer (SS Staffelunterscharführer). All documents about him that could be found, especially court files, were procured via a so-called denazification court in occupied Germany. On this occasion, an interesting point came to light: in 1942, Debus denounced Richard Crämer, one of his employees at the AEG Institute, to the Gestapo.

It all started very harmlessly. One morning the two met at work and Debus asked Crämer how he had slept. Can this lead to a crime story? Obviously yes. Crämer replied: "Well, if only the air raid alarm hadn't gone off." Debus then replied: "Yes, the English should never have started this war".

Crämer smiled ironically and asked: "So the English started it?". That smile was enough to be summoned to the Gestapo headquarters. Crämer was sentenced to two years in prison.

So for the second time we see what the term "outright fanatic" means. Such a mess and such a great loss in the heart of Germany's most secretive research project! The management of the AEG group was appalled and felt obliged to explain why Crämer's arrest was completely out of the question.

This statement has been preserved... Needless to say, in any other situation attempting to question the validity of Gestapo activity would have been a balancing act between life and death, but in this case the situation was anything but ordinary.

Corresponding letters were sent by both the corporate headquarters and

the research institute in Berlin. I have decided to reprint the crucial letter from the latter institution on the following pages.

The letter was written by Prof. Dr. Carl Wilhelm Ramsauer, head of the AEG research institute. If you compare this letter with the overall knowledge of scientific work from the war, it turns out that the term "wartime" actually corresponded to the highest level of secrecy in the Third Reich, which was reserved for only one exceptional case. The document can be found on the following page [underlining by the author].

235

These were obviously sufficient arguments for the Gestapo and the court to immediately forget the whole matter. Crämer did not go to prison. It is uncertain what happened to him after the war. However, we do know that Debus was involved in various missile and space projects by the American armed forces. He was probably regarded as one of the most important German scientists, since in 1963 he was put in charge of the John F. Kennedy Space Center on Cape Canaveral. It must be thought-provoking that one of America's leading governmental institutions was run by a fanatical SS man. The arguments must have been really convincing. He died in 1983 at the age of 75 and left behind two ... daughters, whom he had given old Germanic first names according to SS tradition: Ute Irmgard and Sigrid Monika. Maybe they knew something?

Prof. Dr. C. Ramsauer,
AEG FORSCHUNGS-INSTITUT
 FERNRUUF - 408101

Berlin-Reinickendorf/Ost 1, den 22. April 1943.
 Holländerstraße 31-34

Bescheinigung.

Herr Oberingenieur R. C r ä m e r von der A E G - Transformatorfabrik in Oberschöneweide bearbeitet gemeinsam mit dem A E G - Forschungs-Institut ein Hochspannungsprojekt, das vom Heereswaffenamt bei der A E G bestellt ist und unter dem Decknamen "Charité-Anlage" als geheimzuhaltende kriegswichtige Anlage läuft. Die Durchführung dieses Projektes ist in ihrer einen Hälfte an die Person des Herrn Crämer geknüpft, der als einziger AEG-Angestellter die notwendigen Erfahrungen auf diesem elektrischen Sondergebiet besitzt. Ohne die Mitarbeit des Herrn Crämer ist daher die Durchführung dieses Projektes nicht möglich. Die Entwicklung muß mindestens bis zum Ende des Krieges mit aller Energie durchgeführt werden.

Die kriegswichtige bzw. kriegsentscheidende Bedeutung dieses Projektes geht aus folgendem hervor :


- 1) Das Projekt läuft unter der Sonderstufe SS/1940, die nur in solchen Sonderfällen gewährt wird.
- 2) Herr Ministerialdirektor Professor Dr. E. Schumann, der Leiter der Abteilung Forschung im Heereswaffenamt, Charlottenburg, Hardenbergstr. 10, hat diesem Projekt die höchste "Ringlichkeitsstufe zugestanden, indem er es als "mit kriegsentscheidend" bezeichnet hat (vgl. Protokoll der Sitzung vom 21.7.42, das auf Wunsch vorgelegt werden kann).
- 3) "Der Bevollmächtigte des Reichsmarschalls für Kernphysik", Herr Staatsrat Professor Dr. A. Essau, Präsident der Physikalisch-Technischen Reichsanstalt, Charlottenburg, Werner Siemensstr. 8-12, hat dem Unterzeichneten erklärt, daß er ebenfalls die Notwendigkeit, diese Entwicklung im Kriegsinteresse durchzuführen, bescheinigen wird. Die schriftliche Bescheinigung wird nachgereicht.

ALLGEMEINE LEUCHTMITTELS GESELLSCHAFT
FORSCHUNGS INSTITUT

Der Direktor:

C Ramsauer

The AEG document by Prof. Ramsauer mentioned in the text on the "Debus – 235 Crämer" case.

AEG			
ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITÄTS-GESELLSCHAFT			
FABRIKEN FÜR TRANSFORMATOREN UND HOCHSPANNUNGSSCHALTER			
BERLIN-OBERSCHÖNEWEIDE, Wilhelmshofstraße 83/85	Drahtwort TRANSFORMATOR	Fernsprecher: Ordnung 630013 Fernruf 53 07 53 54	
Ihre Zeichen	Ihr Schreiben vom	Unsere Zeichen	Tag
Betrifft		<u>B e s c h e i n i g u n g</u>	
<p>Herr Oberingenieur Richard Crämer ist Leiter unseres Hochspannungslaboratoriums. Er ist verantwortlich für die Durchführung aller Versuche zur Weiterentwicklung des Hochspannungstransformatoren- und Hochspannungsapparatebaus. Ferner werden im Hochspannungslaboratorium alle Untersuchungen durchgeführt, die im Zusammenhang mit aufgetretenen Defekten an Hochspannungsapparaten erforderlich werden.</p> <p>Herr Crämer ist weiterhin mit der Entwicklung einer Apparatur befasst, die vom Heereswaffenamt bei der AEG bestellt und als <u>kriegsentscheidend</u> wichtig bezeichnet worden ist.</p> <p>Da im Hochspannungslaboratorium Herrn Crämer nur ein jüngerer Kollege zur Seite steht, dessen Erfahrungen und Kenntnisse die von Herrn Crämer nicht annähernd erreichen, ist Herr Crämer für die Weiterführung unserer Entwicklung und für die Erhaltung der technischen Qualität unserer Lieferungen unentbehrlich. Wir können auf die Mitarbeit von Herrn Crämer auch vorübergehend nicht verzichten.</p>			
ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITÄTS-GESELLSCHAFT Fab. für Transformatoren und Hochspannungsschalter 			

Another AEG document on the case in which the term "war decisive" is mentioned. 235

In the Operation *Paperclip files*, I also found the personnel files of a few other interesting scientists, but they didn't contain any particularly valuable information. I started with Professor Hermann Oberth. I haven't mentioned it so far because it appeared on the sidelines of the project described. Immediately after the war, a pamphlet in which this name was mentioned was discovered in certain facilities in ŷroda ŷlŷska (Neumarkt in Silesia). The letter concerned a delegation of scientists who were traveling to Prague. On the way there they stopped for three days in

yroda jlyška, after which they went to Torgau. The following people took part in this trip, which lasted from September 15 to 25, 1944: Professor Hermann Oberth, Herbert Jensen, Dr. Edward Tholen, Dr.

Elizabeth Adler and two others whose names are illegible.

The importance of this information is based on the fact that Hermann Oberth was the world's most important expert in the field of spaceflight theory, whose reputation far surpassed that of the younger von Braun (he was 32 at the time). In short, it represented a potential that should undoubtedly not be squandered, especially when realizing a missile program decades ahead of the developments of the time. Similar to the case of Professor Gerlach, this information expresses an unusual and significant fact - significant for the work carried out. The point is that we basically don't know what he was doing during the war. One could get the impression that this is some kind of light at the end of the tunnel, which until now has been blurred in the blackness of the night. We know for sure that Oberth was not associated with the Peenemünde facility, as in that case he would have held at least a managerial position and his involvement would have been known (thousands of the professionals employed there worked in other countries after the war - from USA to USSR to Egypt - so it would have been impossible to keep such a secret). So everything points to the fact that there was an alternative program that had been in the making for a long time and was probably considered very important. This is indicated by the fact that there is no information about Oberth's wartime work. The most important piece of information that emerges from his American personnel file is the fact that he was brought to the United States in the first place.

It is also interesting that he was interested in the occult. Slightly more valuable information is contained in another document, signed by a US intelligence colonel, which "categorically demands" that the identity of a German scientist named Herbert P. Jensen be determined and contracted to him as part of Operation *Paperclip* take. This name is already known to us. Everything indicates that the Americans did not contact Oberth for his purely theoretical pre-war investigations

were interested, but for very specific reasons. One gets the impression that the Americans are trying to restore the old research team – if the information about Jensen was in Oberth's personnel file, it probably came from himself. 236 It is worth mentioning in this context that Gerlach, too, after completing his Internment at Farm Hall in the United States and subjected to intense interrogation. He returned to Germany, but the American secret service kept his "work notebook". All that is known about it is that it disappeared into the CIA archives as a valuable trophy. 238

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: NND 946 079 9
 By: M. W. HARR Date: 1/14/97

(2)

DEBUS, Kurt Heinrich (Cont'd.):

Employer & Address	Dates, Positions, Nature of Work, Annual Income.
Darmstadt Institute of Technology.	1939-43. Chief engineer (Head assistant) in the department of theoretical electrical engineering, high tension and measuring techniques; assisted and inspected industry, did research work for the Electro-Mechanical Works, as for instance, small scale pressure gauges and measuring devices for supersonic wind tunnels; research on high-tension (greater than 1,000,000 volts) and high voltage impulses (Stossspannung). RM 10,000.
Darmstadt Institute of Technology.	1935-39. Scientific assistant; work, as above, without research work for the Electro-Mechanical Works. RM 8,500.

VIII. Published Writings, Patents, etc.:

1. Patent applied for: "Measuring High-Impulse Voltage Data with Recording Measuring Devices" ("Ueber Messung von Stossspannungs- Messgrößen mit anzeigenden Messgeräten"), published in the "Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift" (Journal of Electrical Engineering), 1940.
2. Also a dissertation on same subject published in 1939.
3. Several confidential archive reports on small-scale and other pressure measuring devices, 1940-1943.
4. "Determination of Polarity at 50 Cycles of High-Tension Artificial Lighting" ("Polaritätsfeststellung bei 50 Hz-Hochspannungs- Ueberschlägen"), published in the "Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift", 1933 or 1939.

An excerpt from K. Debus' American personal file, which shows, among other things, that he worked on the generation of "artificial lightning" with a voltage of over a million volts. Could something like this be related to a "war-decisive" weapon?

When I was in the US, I was interested in the personal file of another person that Americans considered important. It was Prof. Hubertus Strughold. His name never appeared once in the *Chronos / Lanternbearer project* documents. However, in an interview he admitted to testing some kind of "cosmic flight simulator" in an underground facility in Ksiyy in 1945. 239

Strughold was a pioneer in the field of space medicine. However, I was only able to establish that he came to the USA on August 3, 1947 and played a key role in the preparations for the first manned space flight ...²³⁷ This brings us to the end of the discussion of the fates and research work of German scientists. There is another aspect of this research that has only been hinted at in the preceding pages: the sites and the specific facilities where it was carried out.

The Research Centers

As a reminder, I will name them again in chronological order of the Rhine: underground laboratories in Jüroda Jylska (Neumarkt in Schlesien) near Lubjy (Leubus), an underground facility near the so-called Altburg in Ksiy (Fürstenstein) and a "disused coal mine in the area of Waldenburg", which had been taken over for these purposes. Nothing else is known about the facility in Lubjy, as it is completely submerged. In the case of Ksiy, however, things are looking much better. There is a complex of two (very picturesque, by the way) Locks, one of which is "old" and the other "new". It's no secret that during the war this whole area was closely guarded and subordinated to the military, mainly the Luftwaffe and the SS. Two large-scale underground complexes were excavated on several levels. The one located under the "new" castle is relatively well known, since part of the mine workings have been examined and inventoried. This well-known part includes tunnels with a total length of about one kilometer. Much of the facility is probably unexplored, however, as only one of the at least six previous entrances is accessible today and the main elevator shaft that connected the castle to the subterranean levels was filled in after the war. The work, in which the inmates from Groß-Rosen, Italian specialists and around 400 miners from the Russian Donetsbasin were involved, among others, probably began in 1943. The purpose of the facility could not be fully clarified. Probably a command post (alias

Rüdiger) for the Führer, although on the other hand it is known that in the last months of the war a Luftwaffe research station code-named *Wetterstelle* was relocated to these subterranean passages.

Joint Intelligence
Objectives Agency

2 April 1951

JIGA 000

SUBJECT: JIGA Personalities.

TO: Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command, APO 408, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

1. Reference is made to your letter, file 384.3 (GID/OPS/SEC), dated 22 March 1951, subject as above.

2. Correction on OBERTH has been recorded.

3. Your recommendation regarding BERNHARD has been submitted to the three military departments for consideration. You will be advised of the decision as to listing.

4. It is requested that an effort be made to definitely establish the identity of the specialist listed as "JENSEN, Herbert P., Nuclear Physics, University of Hamburg" on the "Project 63" Contracting List. In this connection the following is furnished for your information:

a. JIGA Objective List Revision II, as corrected to 1 June 1948, includes the following entry:

JENSEN, Herbert P. -- Hamburg -- Physics.

The inclosure to your letter, file 384. (GID/SP/PC), dated 28 September 1948, subject, "JIGA Objective List," is a listing headed "Corrected names and locations of German Scientists and Technicians whose names appear on the JIGA List," which includes the following:

JENSEN, Herbert P. -- Hamburg (AE)

b. Priority #1 List issued by the Director of Intelligence, WDGS, under date of 6 September 1948 contains the following entry:

NAME: JENSEN, Dr. Herbert Peter FOA: Nuclear Physicist
LKL: Germany (whereabouts unknown)
AFFILIATION: Univ. Heidelberg

Success Denial
✓ 201 Hermann Oberth
201 Hans Behrens
C/A 201 Hans JENSEN

JAMES H. SKINNER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Director

A document from Oberth's personnel file. It discusses the need to locate Herbert Jensen.

Here, among other things, bomb sights and the electronic equipment of the downed Allied aircraft were examined. According to the reports of some prisoners, this structure was connected to an underground complex in the nearby Owl Mountains by a 16-18 km long tunnel.

240-41 This complex was code-named *Riese*. Much less is known about the facilities under the "old" castle, which is only about 500 m away from the "new" castle. Despite the short distance, both tunnel and hall complexes have so far been treated separately, as they are separated from each other by a 60-80 m deep gorge of the Peýcznica River. Nevertheless will

the existence of a connection between them cannot be ruled out. Such reports were cited by Prof. Tadeusz Słowikowski, among others, who devoted half his life to researching Książ and is probably the owner of most of the documents on the subject. This is also suggested by the first professional geological exploration of the underground structure of the New Castle, conducted in 1960 (when the main shaft was still accessible) by the Wałbrzych Mountain Rescue Service. At that time, not only the two tunnel levels known today, but a total of four tunnel levels were inventoried. The deepest of these was "at river level".

²⁴² A simple detail in the form of an elevator control box, which was still there until recently, also indicated that this number could be correct.

The facility under the old castle has been completely inaccessible since 1948. However, its existence was confirmed by two researchers who primarily deal with the history of Książ: the aforementioned Tadeusz Słowikowski and Sławomir Orłowski from Wrocław. The former also claimed that the whole area around the castle was unusually closely guarded during the war by at least two rings of Luftwaffe sentries; he also agreed to show the blown up entrance to the underground complex.

Orłowski described the mysterious events connected with this facility in an article:

243



The "new" castle in Książ / Fürstenstein. (Photos: M. Banay)



“Among those who examine the old maps of Ksiyy, there is a belief that the castle had a highly developed system of underground vaults, which were connected to the oldest castle corridors under the valley floor and the Peycznica River. [...] In 1967 I came up with the solution to the riddle. [...] I met Ivan Koïkov in a tourist group of Russian veterans who had fought in Lower Silesia. [...] Suddenly he mentioned that he was stationed at the castle in Ksiyyno (as the town used to be called). [...] When Koïkow noticed my interest in this topic, he asked me if I knew the reason for the destruction of the Castle on the Headland. I asked him for a report.

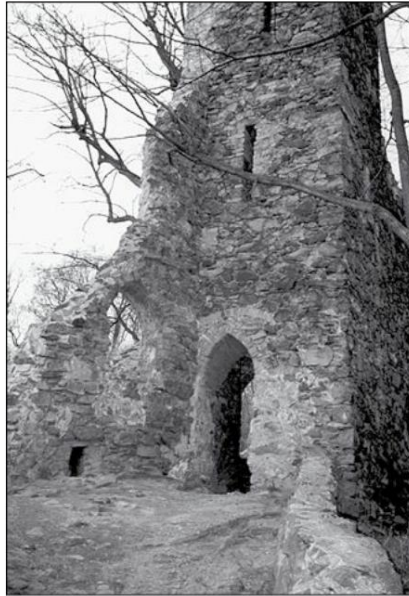
Here is his narration:

'One day the soldiers noticed two people sneaking around in the grove of evergreen rhododendrons. When they were ordered to stop, they ran into the thicket, shooting. [...]

The fugitives dodged, but as the ring around them tightened, they disappeared into the grounds of the 'old castle'. Some soldiers reached the castle courtyard; here, however, they came under heavy fire from hand machine guns. [...]

Suddenly there was a huge explosion. The walls of the Gothic ruins shook, then fell down on the courtyard, which was shattered by the force of the

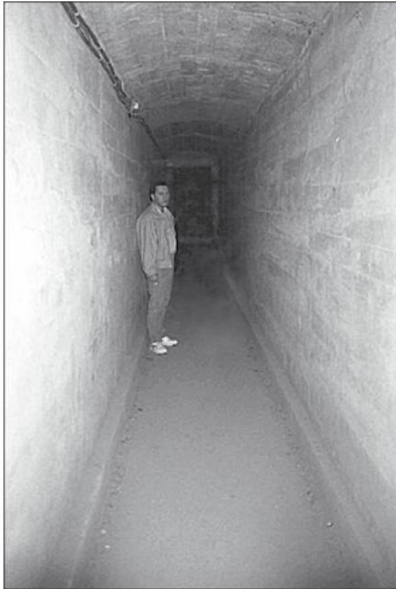
underground explosion made waves and collapsed in on itself.'



Part of the "old" castle. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

In this way, the werewolf guards sealed the secret of this underground complex. There isn't much data left that could help solve the mystery. The reason for this was the strict guarding of the whole area and the murder of almost all prisoners who worked here in the last months of the war. Still, some unusual information has surfaced. I heard from Prof. Sjöwowski, although I hadn't even asked him about such things, that around the turn of the year 1944/45 one of the residents saw some objects taking off and landing vertically; he called them 'flying barrels'. On June 23, 1999, *TVN* broadcast the testimony of an anonymous witness - a woman whose husband was imprisoned after the Warsaw Uprising and then lived and worked in the Ksiyy Castle until the last days of the war. He survived the prisoner shootings in April 1945 thanks to a steel corset protecting his injured spine. He claimed to have seen some round experimental missiles there. Jerzy Rostkowski, an exceptionally conscientious researcher and the author of a film about the history of Ksiyy, came across the

Written testimony of a Gross-Rosen prisoner who worked in Ksiyy. One day he overheard SS men talking about some 'super weapon' that had been developed there. He could remember the following words:



One of the tunnels under the "new" castle. (Photo: M Janson)

'Only those in the forest or high in the mountains will survive, for no shelter can prevent death.'



The gorge of the Pełcznica River (the watercourse can be seen below), above the ruins of the "old" castle. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

The above descriptions are basically a compilation of already known information about Książ. Eventually, however, I managed to find unknown facts that put the whole thing in a completely new light. Before that happened, though, I focused on clarifying the role of another mysterious location, the nebulous "disused coal mine in the Waldenburg area."

For this purpose I got in touch with Michał Banaś from Kraków, a scientist and employee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, who deals with mines, in particular with the history of mines in this region. I got the impression that my question brought relief to him, since he had recently discovered a rather strange mine that met the criteria mentioned and was therefore curious as to what it had been used for during the war.

At the same time, he did not know of any other institution that would fit this pattern so perfectly. This mine is located in Ludwikowice Kłodzkie (Ludwigsdorf) and was called *Wenzeslaus until 1945*. It is located about 20 km from Książ and practically borders with the above-mentioned underground complex *Riese* in the Owl Mountains. Michael succeeded Banaś to collect rich documentation about it, which showed that during the war there were great changes, at least in relation to the above-ground part. It was enough to compare photos from the pre-war period with pictures (aerial photos) from the war and the post-war period.

Banaś found out that a major accident had happened here in 1931, leading to bankruptcy and nationalization of the mine. The data initially available showed that an explosives factory and the chemical works of Dynamit AG were located here during the war. 244 Since Banaś's report indicated that this area was very interesting, we went there

...

It turned out that the whole area, in the center of which the main shaft is located, lies in the middle of a deep valley, which can only be reached through two "bottlenecks". Since in these passes remains of

Guardhouses could be seen, it was obvious that the site was guarded. Its relief caused the whole valley to be physically cut off from the outside world.



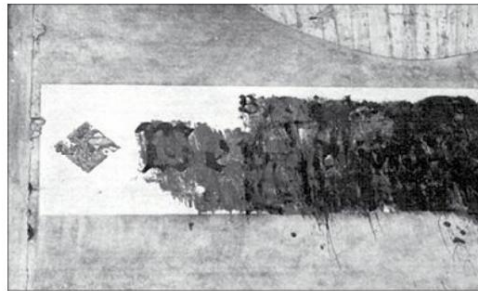
The access road to the "old" chateau – the remains of a characteristic wartime entrance gate. An identical gate was also built on the road leading to the other castle. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



Ludwikowice – one of the two entrances to the "Mine Valley". (Photo: I. Witkowski)

Just a first glimpse of this formerly forbidden zone was enough to get the compelling impression that something important was going on here during the war. First of all, the unusually developed infrastructure, which was typical for underground armaments facilities and not for mines, was striking: excellent concrete paths in the forest, several kilometers long, a large number of bunkers, remains of gates and fences inside the closed zone and similar things. Another unusual circumstance, striking even for a military warfare installation, was the extremely careful camouflage. All reinforced concrete buildings and bunkers had either so-called trough ceilings, on which trees of normal size

grew or were covered with earth for camouflage purposes. In addition, the buildings were painted with camouflage paint.



Ludwikowice - the defunct mine building with German inscription and swastika, both painted over. (Photo: M. Banaý)

One object, to which one of the concrete paths led, aroused our particular interest. On a piece of flat ground was a ten-sided pool nearly 40 meters in diameter, the rim of which was painted the green camouflage paint that is still visible. Inside the pool was a rather unusual construction.

It consisted of ten massive pillars, each about ten to twelve meters high and connected at the top by a ten-sided reinforced concrete ring with a diameter of 30-31 m. This structure was strange in that it had no roof. Between the pillars there were no walls or **any** traces of them, the construction gave the impression of a finished whole, plastered and painted green. Only along the top of the ring were devices resembling metal fasteners visible. Before we could get a closer look, we thought it was the scaffolding of an unfinished cooling tower or chimney cooling tower that belonged to the surrounding pre-war power station. However, Michaý Banaý pulled out a photo from 1934 and said:

"The power station had its own cooling towers, they were here [...] it doesn't look like a cooling tower at all".



A maze of concrete paths around the mine leads to numerous bunkers scattered throughout the forest. (Photos: I. Witkowski)





One of the bunkers camouflaged with trees. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



Below: The exit of a ventilation shaft was camouflaged in a similar way. (Photo: I Witkowski)

In his opinion, the construction was, firstly, too low in relation to its diameter, and secondly, the pillars should have been connected to walls. This explanation was also (or mainly) contradicted by the basin, which was larger than the structure itself.



Here, about 100 m from the main shaft of the mine, there used to be a large train station. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

The whole thing felt pretty spooky, and at the same time reminded me of something. At the time I didn't know why, but after I got home I found a photo of a device very similar to this construction.

It was called "Flycatcher" and was intended for testing are used for flying objects that take off and land vertically ...



Photos above and below: Ludwikowice – the “flycatcher”. Inside view of the ring giving a finished impression. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



A modern "flycatcher" for testing helicopters in the PZL factories.(Photo: PZL/Skrzydłata Polska)

Later, Nick Cook from *Jane's Defense Weekly magazine* came to Poland from the UK to see, among other things, this 'something' and showed me another photo that was perhaps even more similar to the construction in Ludwikowice. The image was captioned "AVRO's test-rig for the Mach 4 Project 1794 Saucer," and the rig featured on it was used to test disc-shaped flying objects built at AVRO's Canadian facilities. This explanation is almost provocative...

Of course, I'm not sure if it's correct, although the picture in question was printed in several thousand books a few years ago and I haven't heard of any concrete alternative explanation so far. The "flycatcher" was also presented several times on television as a construction with an unclear purpose, which also received no response.

The aforementioned basin is quite unusual. It fits the description of the ceramic tiled surface washed with brine. And another detail caught the eye: between the "flycatcher" and the adjacent power station

a connection runs in the form of a concrete installation duct built from prefabricated elements. A cable was routed through this channel under the center of the pool. This can be clearly seen from the arm-thick remnants of cable that are still present, which can be seen in one of the photos. Michaÿ Banaÿ explained to me that high-voltage electricity is not used in mines. In potentially explosive mines like this one, no electricity is used at all, instead compressed air is used. To avoid misunderstandings, it should be added that there is only a risk of explosion when mining coal - if the underground spaces are used for other purposes, there is no danger.



Part of the pool surround. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



Vegetation has overgrown a part of the "Flycatcher" construction in Ludwikowice. This photo shows part of the pool surround (1) and one of the pillars (2) in the middle. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

To get additional information, we decided to interview the residents living in the valley. We wanted to find someone who was settled here relatively early (the Germans were resettled after all) and who had seen more of the war.

We found such a person. It was Henryk Lasak who moved here in 1947. He didn't know much, though, although he did remember that near the power station and flypaper there were "SS" signs prohibiting entry. We learned from other residents that large quantities of chemical weapons were manufactured here, the containers are still locked in the bunkers, and chemical ammunition is occasionally found by sappers. We found such bunkers in the forest with signs saying "Caution, poison!".



An installation duct that leads from the power station about 50 m away to the "flycatcher", whose ring can be seen behind the trees. In the foreground the high-voltage cable pulled out of the canal. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

Thanks to Piotr KażyŃski's help, we found Frank Szczogel from Łydek Zdrój (Bad Landeck), who worked in the buildings of the former mine in 1948. He is said to have found files of the workers employed during the war, which showed that many electrical engineers and mechanics had been employed - so it could not have been just explosives and chemical weapons.



A post-war inscription on one of the pillars: "Bathing in the pool prohibited" - so it must have been filled with water. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

On the other hand, a former prisoner found by Piotr Każyński reported that the workers working underground had to take some pills several times a day and the staff wore white coats. In turn, Michał Banaś found out that this mine was a real underground city. The mine workings were on many levels and reached down to 610 m in depth; in the horizontal plane they claimed an area of 9 x 16 km. From the south-eastern side they were no more than 200 meters away from the mysterious Riese complex built during the war by tens of thousands of prisoners of the Gross-Rosen concentration camp (according to Dr. Jacek Wilczur of the Main Commission for the Investigation of the Nazis 246 after others There were more than 70,000 investigations into crimes,

40,000²⁴⁷). The whole affair was beginning to take on a whole different dimension! The only problem is that since the end of the war the mine has been completely flooded and access to the underground part has been blocked.



Remnants of the inscription "Caution, poison!" on one of the bunkers in Ludwikowice. (Photo: I Witkowski)

As I have not been able to find one based on existing sources

To establish a connection between the aforementioned workplaces, I turned to an expert in the field - **the only surviving person who has direct access to German documents and other wartime sources**. We are talking about Prof. Mieczysław Mojdawa, who was a prisoner in Gross-Rosen and, as a specialist in the Kanzlei, was responsible for the preparation of various plans (e.g. for nuclear shelters in German cities), which generally related to various concentration camp construction projects. Prof. Mojdawa was in direct contact with Hans Kammler and Oswald Pohl. I turned to him because I found information in his book about Gross-Rosen that was some kind of connection

could represent: 244



Even today, the smell escaping from the ventilation chimneys betrays the presence of chemical weapons. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

"Fuerstenstein Commando in Księż near Wąbrzych on the Air Force Headquarters, including the Center for Air Weapons Research and the Special Inspectorate for the Construction of Underground Factories in the Massif of the Owl Mountains. A small commando established in 1944; it was administratively linked to the nearby 'Wüstegiersdorf' command, which was building an armaments complex; Construction work in the area of camouflaged rooms, shelters and depots for military research facilities." (Page 192)

Wüstegiersdorf is now called Gęszyca; it is the place where the *giant* complex was located.

Above all, the question arose as to what the mysterious "Center for Air Weapons Research" was and what was to be produced in the mentioned massif. Only one element was missing that would be associated with the

By prior arrangement, armed with a video camera and a supply of cassettes, I went to Prof. Mojdawa's apartment.

To be honest, I didn't hold out much hope that he could tell me anything more than what was already in his book. Luckily I was wrong, because he gave me groundbreaking information.

He started with the "Hunter Staff". Before I report on the conversation itself, I will briefly explain what it was about. In 1943 the Luftwaffe began to lose control of German airspace. The air raids wreaked terrible havoc on the German armaments industry. This could only be counteracted with unusual means.

As a result, on March 1, 1944, the so-called Jäger program and the institution that was to implement it - the "Jägerstab" - were brought into being. It was about accelerating the production of new fighter planes and other revolutionary air weapons.

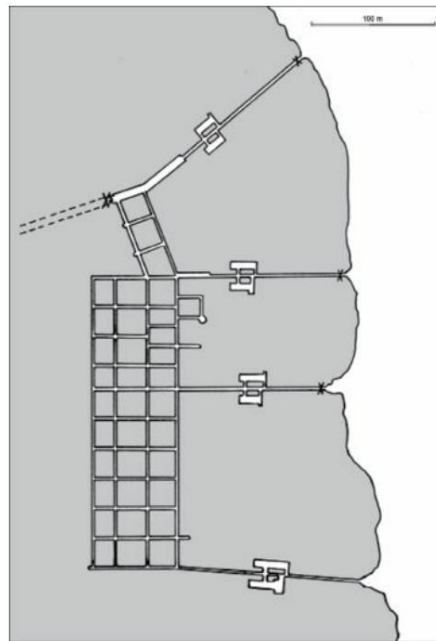
The basis for this should be large underground factories that would be immune to air attacks. Initially, the relevant competencies lay with Speer's Reich Ministry for Armament and the Air Force, but over the course of 1944 the SS - specifically the "Armament Staff" of SS Group Leader Hans Kammler - gained ever-increasing control over these projects. By the end of 1944, he had already taken full control of both the research work of the Luftwaffe and the construction of the underground factories.

However, let us return to the statements of Prof. Mojdawa ...245

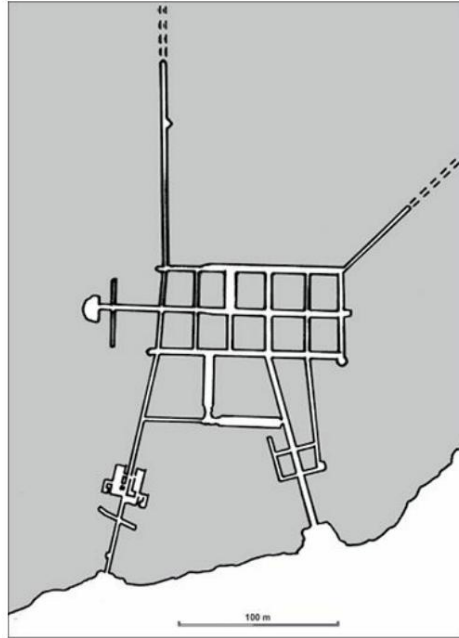


Hans Kammler. A photo from August 1944. (Photo: archive)

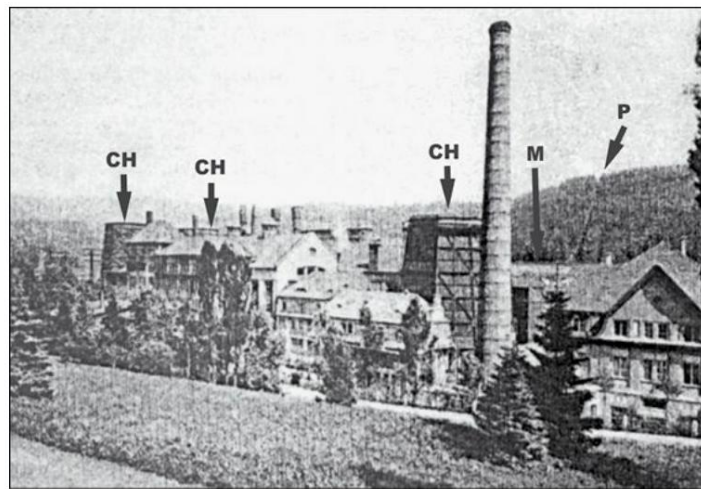
He provided the first very important piece of information: the "Hunter Staff" was in *Yytawa* (Zittau); in *Ksiyö* (Fürstenstein), which had been "occupied" by the Luftwaffe, there was a department responsible for the development of new weapons. The most groundbreaking of them is said to have just been made in the Owl Mountains.



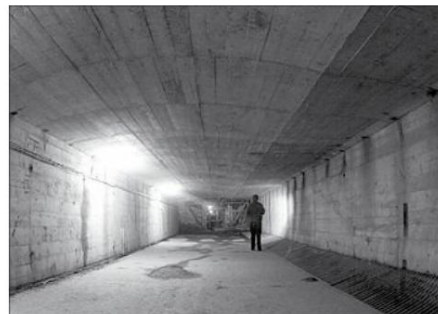
Plans of part of the *Riese* / *Riesa* complex – a facility referred to as *Wyödarz* .
(Drawing: I. Witkowski)



The "Osówka" facility. (Drawing: I. Witkowski)



Cooling towers (CH) used to stand near the power station. They look very different from the wartime "Flycatcher" (M). (Photo: archive via M. Banay)

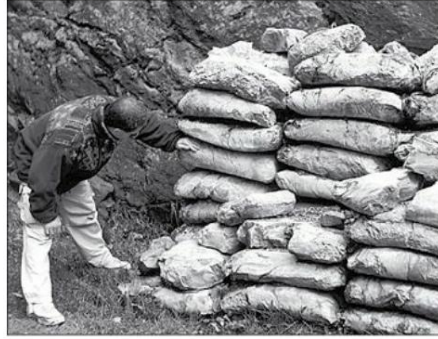




Giant - part of the underground passages. (Photos: I. Witkowski, M. Banaś)



One of the massive ventilation collectors in Ludwikowice. You can see ventilation chimneys made of concrete (walled up) as well as a bunker, which was intended to directly protect the air shaft - a gigantic one-of-a-kind, because air shafts are usually simple holes in the ground that are sometimes not even surrounded. I am not aware of any other example of such a weather shaft, which in this case is reminiscent of a fortification. At the same time, this is clear evidence that the mine was rebuilt during the war. (Photos: I. Witkowski)



Giant - one of the many stacks of petrified bags of cement. The Germans no longer managed to use them. (Photo: I. Witkowski)



One of the entrances to the underground passages. (Photo: I. Witkowski)

Inst. Marian MAZUR
A.S.L.O.

Warszawa, dnia 6 maja 1947r.

*Ob Mac Mazur
do omówienia*

NOTATKA

dla Dyrektora Gede.

Dotyczy:
traści sprawozdania Nr 8,
które szczegółowo będzie
przedstawione później.

*Czortów
Min
Wiosna*

I. Pattag. Uzyskane informacje, że w Pattag znajduje się podziemna fabryka amunicji, obecnie w rękach A.Cz. / Dowódca Jednostki PZk. Bojko /. Interweniowałem osobiście i pisemnie w Delegaturze Rządu przy A.Cz. w Legnicy. Wobec wypadków przekazywania obiektów w stanie ogólnym wnoszę o interwencję zmierzającą do szybkiego przekazania nam tego obiektu, a przy najmniej ustalenia jego stanu majątkowego.

II. Łeki / naprzeciw Żytawy /. Obiekt podziemny o niezna-nej zawartości. Istnieją cztery wejścia wysadzone przez cofa-jące się wojska niemieckie. Obiekt przylega do naziennej fa-bryki samolotów turbinowych / bezśmigłowych /. Organizuję od-kopywanie jednego z wejść.

III. Głuszycza / Gierszcze Puste /. Duży obiekt podziemny, którego urządzenia nazienne demontowało Min.Odbudowy. Dzięki inż.Wardęśkiemu / "Silesia" - Biały Kamień /, który już po-przednio wskazał nam szereg składów w rejonie Żegania, wykry-to ostatnio aferę na tle sprzedawania nielegalnego remanentów z podziemi. Subdelegatura M.P.i H. w Wałbrzychu skierowała sprawę do U.B. Nastąpiły aresztowania, głównie osób urzędowych. Staram się o wgląd w akta śledstwa celem ustalenia jaki mają-tek jest jeszcze do wydobycia z podziemi. Ponadto ustaliłem na miejscu, że niektóre wejścia do podziemi pozostają zawalo-ne. Zamierzam przystąpić do ich rozkopania.

IV. Polecenia moje dla Delegatury M.P.i H. w Szczecinie dotyczące penetracji rejonu Barwice pod Kostrzynem / domnie-mana fabryka podziemna samochodów Mercedes / nie są wykonywane pomimo ponagień.

V. Kędzierzyn - Blachownia. Prowadzi się szczególne po-szukiwania wejść oraz organizuje się wypompowywanie wody z jed-nego z domniemych wejść.

VI. Rejon Żegań. Lista wykrytych i zwiezionych remanentów będzie podana w szczegółowym sprawozdaniu.

VII. Wobec zużycia się jednego mojego ubrania przy pene-tracji, proszę o przyznanie mi jednego ubrania reprezentacyj-nego oraz jednego ubrania roboczego / kombinezonu / .

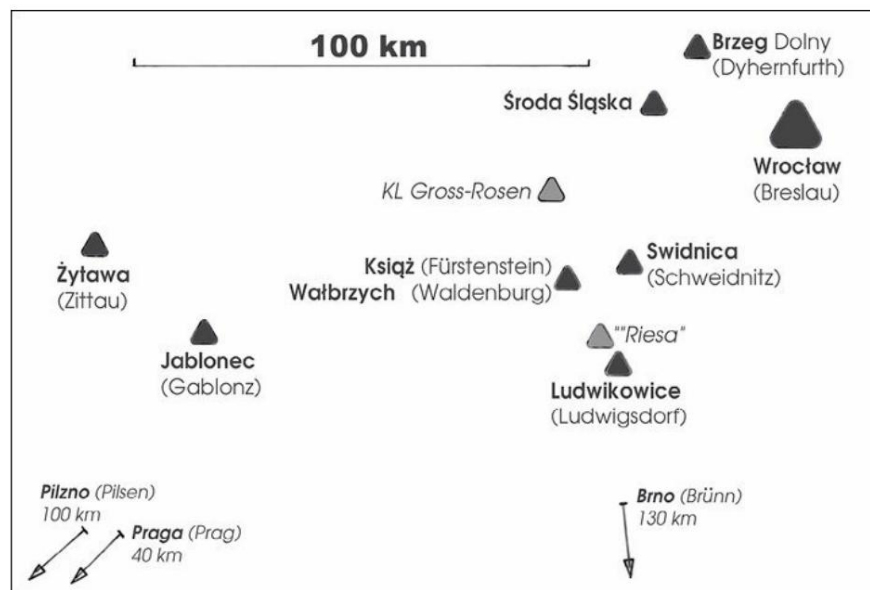
M. Mazur Maz
/inż.Marian Mazur/.

A 1947 document on the so-called "Disarmament of the Oder Line", which mentions a large underground facility near Głuszycza (Wüstegiersdorf) from which machines were removed. The entrance was later probably blown up. Today only legends circulate about the great underground passages in Głuszycza.

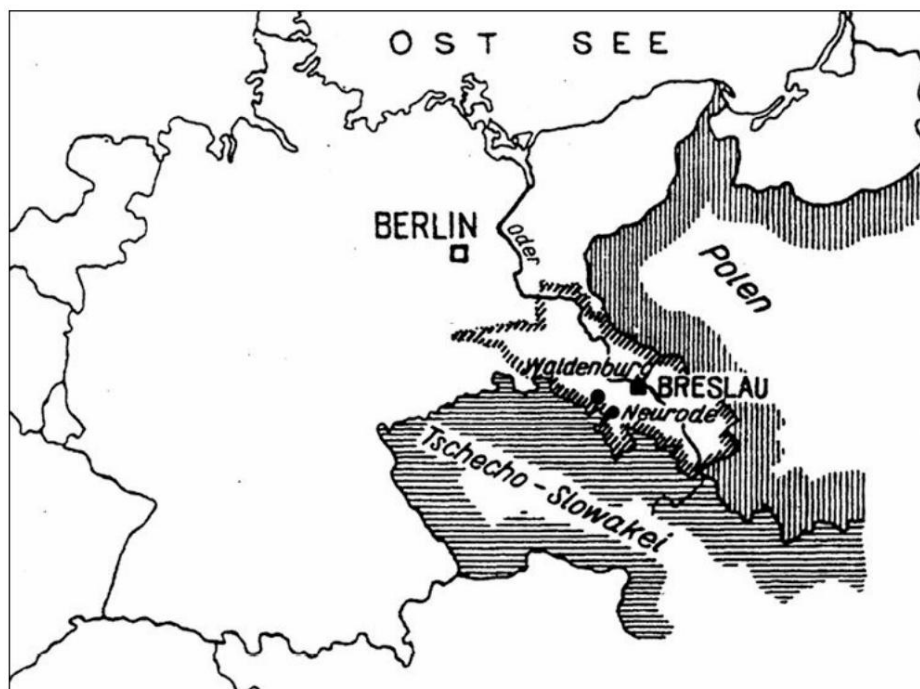
(Archives of the Polish Ministry of Interior)



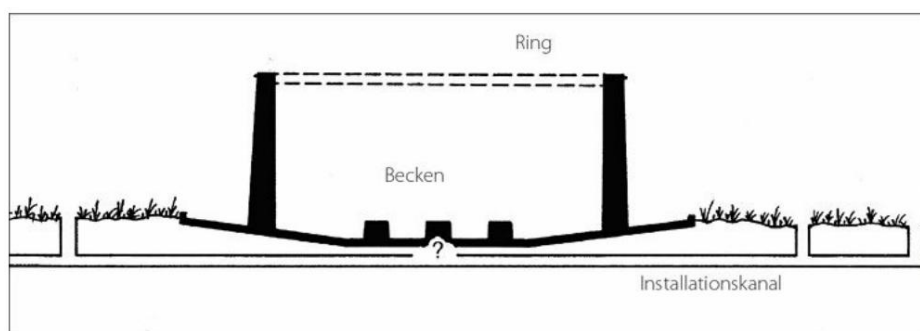
Giant - a stone slab engraved with a German eagle - a wartime relic.
(Photo: I. Witkowski)



The relative position of the facilities described in this part of the book.
(Drawing: I. Witkowski)



A map showing the location of Lower Silesia in the Third Reich according to the 1938 borders.(Author unknown)



Cross section of the "flycatcher" in Ludwikowice. It shows, among other things, that the pillars are located in the basin, the diameter of which (about 40 m) is significantly larger than the diameter of the concrete ring above. As can be seen in the photos, this basin is now filled with earth and overgrown with plants. The same applies to the part of the installation duct that runs under the center of the pool. The information about the "concrete pedestals" in the pool and its inclination comes from a witness's report. There are no traces of a pipe network to be found, which should be obvious in the case of a planned cooling tower.

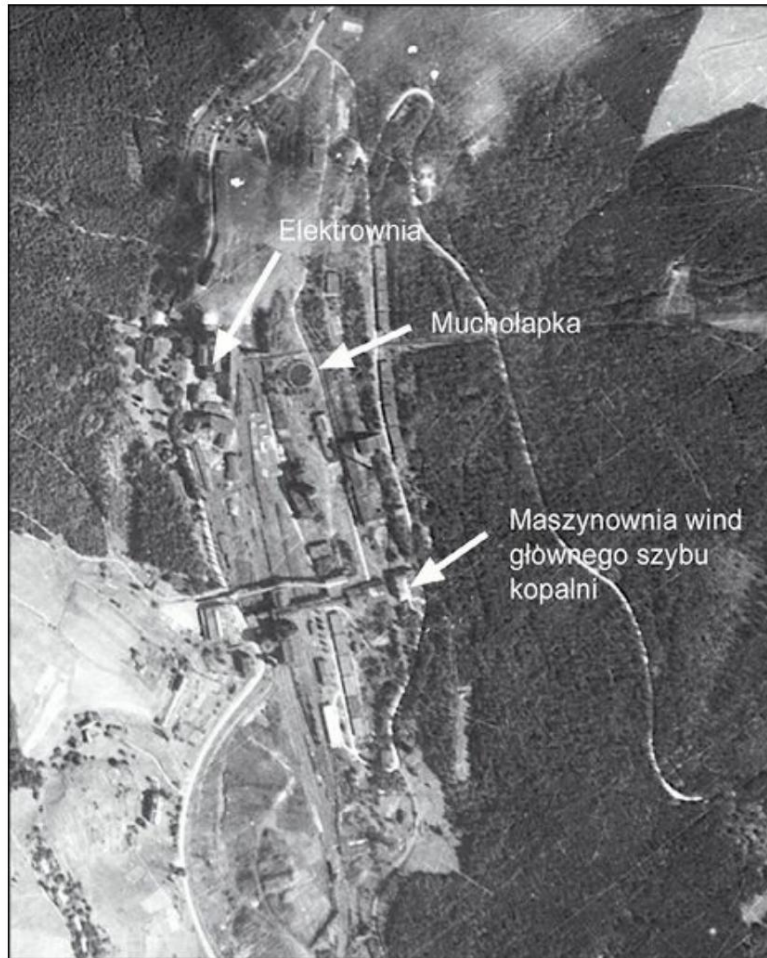
Of the great hopes that the Luftwaffe leadership had with these Working together shows the extraordinary concern for the for the Accomplishment of this task assigned prisoners, all non-Jews

were. In addition to the usual camp rations, they received relatively solid military rations and milk. The members of the Luftwaffe knew the brutality of the SS men and did not even allow them to escort the prisoners. This, of course, reflects the high priority given to this work. Prof. Mojdawa added that about 85 km west of Księża in Liberec (Reichenberg) and Železný Brod (Eisenrod) in the Jablonec (Gablonz) district, a "Planning Center for Strategic Measures Using Radio-Controlled Weapons" for the Air Force was built. My interlocutor also emphasized something that was actually difficult to overlook: there were a number of key facilities in a very small area. Viewed in context, they give the picture of a concrete armaments program.

Of course I asked: what kind of weapon was that?



A modern aerial view of the area around the "flycatcher". (Photo from the collection of Jerzy Cera)



power station

flycatcher

Elevator machine room of the mine main shaft

A similar picture from 1954. It differs little from a picture taken by the Allies in the fall of 1944, which showed the mysterious ring construction for the first time.

It is said to have been a "**war-decisive**" weapon, which was made up of two components, so to speak. The first element was a flying object or a combination of such objects, which were distinguished by revolutionary properties. The point was to enable them to easily reach all of the enemy's main cities; prof
Mojdawa called "Moscow, London and New York". My interlocutor did not know which objects were involved. He knew that

different variants were considered, he saw e.g. B. The sketch of a heavy bomber carrying a rocket-propelled unmanned aircraft. However, this concerned the initial phase of the project, when various concepts were considered. He didn't know what the Germans decided to do.

The second component, on the other hand, was based on the deadliest weapons of the Third Reich and World War II, namely chemical weapons of the latest generation (tabun, sarin, soman). These weapons were also made primarily in Lower Silesia, including in Ludwikowice. ...

So I asked Prof. Mojdawa about the role of the aforementioned mine. He replied that it was **part of a whole production complex**. After the war he spoke to an engineer who had designed a link between the underground mine and the Riesa complex (Sic! Not *Riese*, but *Riesa* - he claimed to remember it very well, so I'll use that alias from now on use). It is unknown whether such a connection was actually built. At present, only an approximately 90,000 m³ large part of the Riesa complex is known. Just comparing the material consumption and the number of workers employed with other similar structures suggests a size of at least 250,000 m³. We agreed that the need for such a complex (mine plus horizontal building complex) arose from a simple fact: although the mine was of incredible volume (probably over a million cubic metres), it had a very serious and insoluble problem: The main transport routes (two large shafts) had a number of limitations. Above all, it was not possible to pass through them large-sized elements (e.g.

finished goods), although the mine would have been very suitable for the production of chemical weapons, for example, if the transport had been via pipelines. In this case, however, a separate finishing line was required, which had to be characterized by large halls and horizontal transport routes leading from the entrances.

The Riesa complex may have been responsible for precisely this task .

In this way, thanks to the information provided by Prof. Mojdawa all the puzzle elements, including those visible on the map

Facilities are logically linked. The whole complex was extraordinarily large, by the way. If the reports about the tunnel that is said to have connected the Owl Mountains with Książ are to be believed, we get an underground city over 30 km long!

The (technical) information presented above raises a fundamental question: could the system described be "decisive to the war"? And whether!

A carrier system for weapons of mass destruction, which is unattainable for enemy fighters due to its maneuverability and speed and is characterized by a long range, would be the realization of a technological quantum leap with unforeseeable consequences. According to official figures, the Germans manufactured 10,000 tons of chemical weapons based on organophosphates. However, these data refer to only two factories, when in reality there were at least four of them. That works out to about a hundred billion doses, resulting in instant death. Being able to transport them safely to key enemy concentration areas would mean the war casualties could double in a week! For this purpose it would be sufficient to build a fleet of about 50 large flying objects, which would have corresponded to about one tenth of a percent of the aircraft produced in 1944 in the Third Reich. According to Gerlach's letter to Bormann, the Germans could still have won the war around the turn of the year 1944/45. Incidentally, in view of these considerations, it becomes understandable why there was no equivalent in Germany to the American "Manhattan Project", in the development of which well over 200,000 people were involved, while the bomb dropped on Hiroshima "only" killed 78,000 people (about as many as in the largest conventional air raid on Dresden). Under the conditions of that time, nuclear weapons were simply unfounded from a military point of view (at least in the German Reich, the Americans had no "chemical alternative"). All that being said, the question naturally arises as to whether the Germans managed to start the production and use of this new type of propulsion. That seems like a rhetorical question, but it really isn't, because we know they pulled it off.

...

Strange flying objects and material transport

It is possible to prove this claim (although no one has succeeded so far). The NARA archive contains documents that prove this relatively clearly and copies of which I have. As suspected, these were unmanned objects - the side effects of the radiation probably still precluded a manned flight in early 1945 out.

The documents mentioned relate to a phenomenon referred to in the Allied mass media as the "Foo-Fighters". The Allied pilots encountered a new phenomenon in the last weeks of 1944 (specifically in the second half of November). Glowing round flying objects have been observed either pursuing the approaching aircraft or performing strange flight maneuvers within their formations.

Anti-aircraft weapons were completely ineffective against them, radars failed. The objects emitted strong electromagnetic interference, which damaged some onboard equipment. They also emitted a very strong light, most often white, red, orange, or amber. The flying objects appeared mainly over the Rhine line, although a small number of them could also be observed over Japan.²⁴⁸ The reports mention that these were mostly objects smaller than airplanes. Soon the Allied press also began to report on it. Great confusion caused z. B. a message in the

New York Times.²⁴⁹

"During yesterday's night raid on Hamburg, a mysterious luminous sphere appeared near an Allied bomber squadron, which despite numerous attacks by the accompanying fighter planes could not be destroyed. This mysterious, most likely new weapon of Hitler's effectively jammed all radio communications. None of our experts have yet succeeded in explaining the working principle of the 'luminous spheres', which enables them to achieve maneuverability at immense speed that defies the laws of aerodynamics!" [emphasis added]

This was by no means an isolated case. A day earlier, a similar story was published in the British newspaper *South Wales Argus* :

"The Germans completed their new secret weapon for Christmas. Obviously, this is an anti-aircraft weapon reminiscent of the glass balls that are used to decorate Christmas trees. They have been observed - sometimes in groups - on German territory and are silver in colour. [...]"

Most of the reports about these objects appeared around the turn of the year 1944/45. A very interesting article about such observations appeared in the reputable American newspaper *New York Herald Tribune* on *January 2, 1945*:

"Fireballs attack American fighters during night air raids on Germany
Source: *The Associated Press* US NIGHT FIGHTER BASE. France, January 1st.

The Germans have launched something new into their country's skies - the amazing and mysterious 'Foo Fighters'. These fireballs approach the American 'Beaufighters' completing their mission over the Third Reich.

American pilots have encountered the foo fighters on their night flights for over a month. Apparently no one knows exactly what this high-flying weapon is all about.

The fireballs appear suddenly and follow the planes for miles. They appear to be radio-controlled from the ground, official intelligence reports reveal. [...]

Donald Meiers from Chicago said:

Balls of Fire Stalk U. S. Fighters In Night Assaults Over Germany

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN NIGHT FIGHTER BASE, France, Jan. 1—The Germans have thrown something new into the night skies over Germany—the weird, mysterious “foo-fighter,” balls of fire that race alongside the wings of American Beaufighters flying intruder missions over the Reich.

American pilots have been encountering the eerie “foo-fighter” for more than a month in their night flights. No one apparently knows exactly what this sky weapon is.

The balls of fire appear suddenly and accompany the planes for miles. They appear to be radio-controlled from the ground and keep up with planes flying

Donald Meiers of Chicago said. “One is red balls of fire which appear off our wing tips and fly along with us; the second is a vertical row of three balls of fire which fly in front of us, and the third is a group of about fifteen lights which appear off in the distance—like a Christmas tree up in the air—and flicker on and off.”

The pilots of this night-fighter squadron—in operation since September, 1943—find these fiery balls the weirdest thing that they have yet encountered. They are convinced that the “foo-fighter” is designed to be a psychological as well as a military weapon, although it is not the nature of the

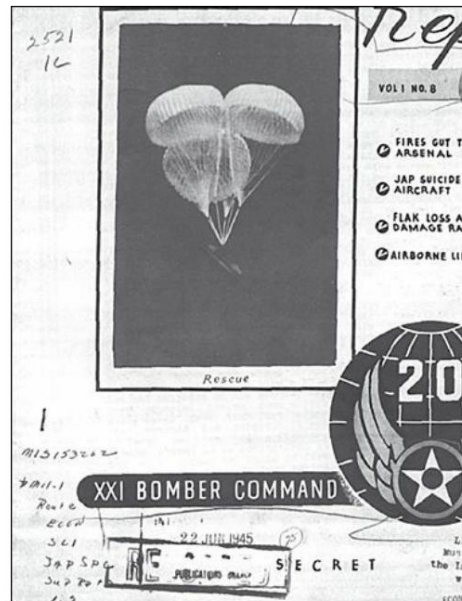
The 1944 press article translated in text describing unusual objects observed over Germany.

'Some look like red fireballs, they appear from behind our wingtips and accompany us; the others form vertical rows of three fireballs flying in front of us. Groups of about 15 lights can also be observed, appearing at a great distance and reminiscent of Christmas tree lights - they light up and go out again.'

The pilots of this night fighter squadron, deployed since September 1943, declared these fireballs to be the strangest phenomena they had ever encountered. They are convinced that the 'Foo-Fighters' are both a psychological weapon and a purely military one. [...]"

According to some reports, the "Foo-Fighters" (or "Kugelblitze" as the Germans supposedly called them) sometimes shot down approaching bombers as well, causing explosions. Other reports indicate that the objects were huge, rotating on their own axes, and radiating large amounts of heat. 248 The pilots were least able to explain the incredible

However, these are all “just” press releases, although I have to admit that I was very surprised by a report on such reports that I discovered while looking through the microfilm archive of the Reich Research Council. 250 The “Council” was obviously very interested in the reaction of the Allies. However, I managed to find a source that is much more serious than press reports.



Cover page of a US intelligence report on the "Foo Fighters".

In the College Park archives I came across a US Air Force Intelligence report (dated April 1945) that detailed this phenomenon. 251 This document is truly shocking. Above all, it reads that a total of 140 aircraft crews were able to observe no fewer than 302 such objects (!!!). So it was a mass phenomenon. In addition, it can be clearly seen that it was a Luftwaffe war tool.

Here are some new items appearing in this report:

- The objects could be observed equally in Germany and Japan will;

Has this development any relationship to our combat report of "balls of fire"? While it becomes readily apparent that all of these reports have not stemmed from the same causative source, it does not appear beyond the realm of possibility that some of the so-called "balls of fire" may have been generated by the rocket motor of the "Viper". In one form or another as many as 302 sightings by 140 crews which may be classified under the heading "balls of fire" have been reported. While a large percentage of these sightings have continued for at most two-three minutes, some have persisted for as long as 15 minutes. A few are quoted below.

1.

"A yellow ball of fire about six inches in diameter observed moving upward at an angle of about 75 degrees. Fire burned out at 8,000 feet. Six white balls of fire seen to come up from Nagoya. A greyish ball of fire about the size of a soccer ball passing below the aircraft in the target area. A red ball of fire was seen coming up from below."

2.

"A red ball of fire was seen dropping slowly from 1,000 feet to 500 feet below and ahead of one B-29. Then it dropped like a bullet and exploded on the ground. One crew reported seeing some object going away from them just before they reached the target. It was believed to have been a fighter. Flames seemed to be coming from it and as it turned two balls of fire came up toward the B-29 from behind but did not get close to it."

3.

"Unidentified enemy aircraft launching what appeared to be a fireball on the withdrawal course."

4

"In one instance three balls of fire appeared to be launched from enemy aircraft."

5.

"Four balls of fire about size of a fighter plane, flared at level height then drifted to earth flaring up or burning."

6.

"Ball of fire first seen at five o'clock level about 300 yards behind B-29. Near as can be determined ball of fire was about the size of a basketball. When evasive action taken in form of turns, ball of fire turned inside B-29 and kept following. Appeared that each time B-29 made a turn ball of fire fell behind but on straightaway it would make up lost distance. B-29 lost altitude, going down to 6,000 feet in order to gain air speed and finally turned back toward coast. It was estimated that ball of fire followed for about five or six minutes.

7.

"One crew member thought he saw short streamer behind ball of fire, which was faint and not steady. This light appeared to fade when ball of fire was making turn, then increased after resuming straight course. Streamer of light was seen for about one minute after ball of fire headed back toward coast, when it faded abruptly. Blister gunner of this crew thought he saw wing in connection with ball of fire; and that wing had navigation light burning on left wing tip."

8.

"Just after leaving secondary target on course of 120 degrees and at 7,000 feet, observed what appeared to be ball of fire following at about four o'clock. B-29 immediately took evasive action gaining and losing 500 feet and

SECRET

Excerpt from a US intelligence report on the "Foo-Fighters".

001484

J 9179 "Daily Mail" über die steigende deutsche Flugzeugproduktion.
(Daily Mail vom 14.12.1944)

An der Westfront hört man jetzt sehr häufig die Befürchtung, daß sowohl die Front wie London demnächst auch bei Tage von Raketenflugzeugen beschossen werden würden. Die Zahl der an der Westfront erscheinenden deutschen Raketenflugzeuge sei im Steigen begriffen. Man höre, daß die deutsche Flugzeugindustrie immer noch in der Lage sei, bis zu 1500 Kriegsflugzeuge im Monat herzustellen und das werde eine sehr starke Belastung der englischen Offensive bedeuten.

J 9180 "Eisluftwagen" lähmt Bomber.
(Neue deutsche Geheimwaffe.
(Aftonbladet vom 7.12.1944)

Alliierte Flieger an der italienischen Front sind auf eine neue deutsche Geheimwaffe gestoßen, die bezweckt, Bombenangriffe dadurch unmöglich zu machen, daß die angreifenden Bomberflugzeuge gelähmt werden. Die neue Waffe wird als ein fantastischer "Eisluftwagen" beschrieben, ein Jagdflugzeug, das Wolken von "dehydrierter gefrorener Luft" vor den alliierten Flugzeugen ausspuckt, wenn diese Bombenangriffe in Formationen vornehmen. Die Absicht besteht darin, daß die "gefrorene Luft" sich mit der verdünnten Atmosphäre vermengt und die ganze Umgebung dadurch zu einer Todesfalle macht, daß sie Eisbildung überall auf den Bomberflugzeugen verursacht, die Kontrollapparate stoppt und das ganze Flugzeug zum Spinnen zwingt.

J 9181 Neue deutsche Waffe...
(Interradio Sonderdienst vom 13.12.1944)

Es wird mitgeteilt, daß an der Westfront heute eigenartige Silberkugeln, die durch die Luft flogen, gesichtet worden sind. Man nimmt an, daß die Deutschen eine neue Geheimwaffe anwenden, während es noch nicht möglich war zu ermitteln, wie diese neue... Geheimwaffe aussieht. Die neue Waffe wird wahrscheinlich der der ersten Verteidigung sein.

- 6 -

A document from the archives of the Reich Research Council relating to an Allied assessment of the "Foo Fighter" phenomenon. These were considered an extremely serious threat. (AAN/Alexandria Microfilms, Archives of the Reich Research Council)

- in some places the transport of the "Kugelblitze" (?) by **enemy fighter planes** is mentioned;
- it was observed that several objects crashed to earth and exploded - so these were clearly real technical structures;

- the authors of the report concluded that it was difficult to explain all aspects of this phenomenon using the concept of jet or rocket propulsion. One formulation read: "a revolutionary concept of defense".

Is it an intelligence analysis based on 140 sources based to solid material?

It's proof!

The Germans and the Japanese developed (possibly together) Flying objects with truly revolutionary properties, although they did not manage to develop a manned version in time.

I found something else in the NARA archives ...

Unfortunately, most of the archival material is not described in detail, but the main document collection of the US military intelligence service (over 10,000 boxes) has a kind of catalogue, which contains a large section on German scientific research work in the field of aviation. Of course, that piqued my interest. I found something amazing there: work on a "flying saucer" was mentioned. Unfortunately, this document was not in the main collection, there was only a note that it had been removed from the files. For this reason, only catalog card 252 is included in this book . Nevertheless, such works can be printed. , for any other reason, no longer be a matter of pure speculation.

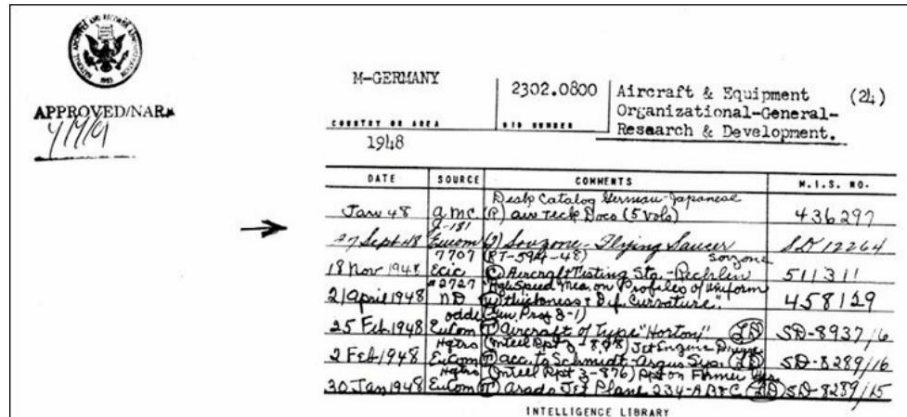
In addition, in the above-mentioned intelligence report 251 , a completely new element appeared, which raises the question of possible cooperation in this area between the Greater German Reich and Japan.

Would something like that be possible?



A picture of the "glowing balls" in the sky over Germany that was published in the 1940s

From other information it appears that there was in fact some exchange of information between these countries, which, among other things, gave Japan access to documentation on the Me-163 and Me-262. In this case, however, there was probably something more at stake. I haven't checked this Japanese aspect closely, but there is information that suggests a possible joint development of the mercury drive.



DATE	SOURCE	COMMENTS	N.I.S. NO.
Jan 48	G.M.C. (P)	Repts Catalog German-Japanese and Tech Base (5 vols)	436297
27 Sept 48	Eucora (P)	Long range flying saucer	1012264
19 Nov 1948	Eucora (P)	Long range flying saucer	511311
21 Apr 1948	N.B.	Long range flying saucer	458149
25 Feb 1948	Eucora (P)	Long range flying saucer	SD-8937/6
2 Feb 1948	Eucora (P)	Long range flying saucer	SD-8937/6
30 Jan 1948	Eucora (P)	Long range flying saucer	SD-8937/6

A reference to German work on a "flying saucer" in the US Intelligence Archives.
(see text)

Since the two allies were very far apart and separated by enemy armies, submarines were used almost exclusively on both sides for material transport as part of the technical exchange, which shuttled between Germany and Japan.

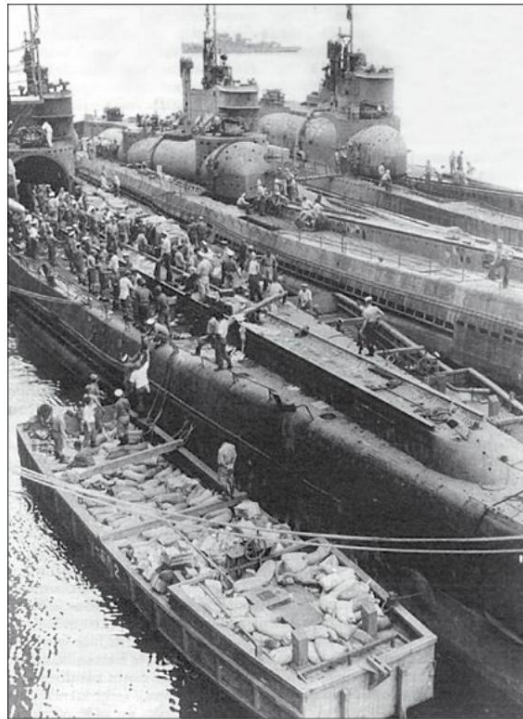
The odd thing is that by the end of the war, large amounts of... mercury began to "appear" aboard these submarines. They were in such large quantities that the shipments had to be at the expense of something else; the capacity of submarines was very limited, and fuel was simply irreplaceable. **Mercury was obviously a strategic raw material for both sides**, which cannot be explained in any conventional way.

The first information on this subject that I came across in a book about German polar research gave me food for thought a long time ago. 253 It spoke of a submarine with the designation U-859, which is said to have left Germany in April 1949 and was soon sunk in the Malacca Straits near Indonesia. His cargo was

recovered in the 1970s - it turned out to be **33 tons (!) of mercury** . In October 2001, the British *Discovery Channel* aired a documentary about the giant Japanese submarine I-52, which was sunk by an American bomber off Gibraltar in the summer of 1944 in the Atlantic. It carried plans and strategic material from Germany, **including a large quantity of mercury**. This cargo was loaded on the high seas from a U-530 – the same submarine, by the way, that later reached Argentina on an evacuation mission.

Even in a book devoted to Hitler's gold, I came across information that in one of the hidden depots, in addition to gold, "**a large amount of mercury**" was found.

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Large Japanese submarines at Tokyo quay. Her water displacement reached 6,500 tons. (Photo: archive)

All these cases only came to light after the war – we really don't know what was behind them. Much more is known about such a load, however, since it was intercepted completely (submarine plus crew) by the Americans in May 1945. After that, this incident was disclosed. The XB type U-234 left the

Norwegian fjords on April 16, 1945. It was to go first west, then to the South Atlantic, and finally to Japan. In addition to the crew, the following people were on board: three Japanese (two officers and one specialist in submarine construction), seven German military experts from various fields, a military judge who was to take over Richard Sorge's trial in Japan, the new German military attaché and two specialists from the Messerschmitt works. 232 One fact was very interesting and significant: although the captain knew about the capitulation of the Third Reich on May 8th, he still considered his mission valid and sailed on. It was only when he learned from listening to radio traffic that Japan had declared all treaties signed with the Third Reich null and void that Captain Johann Fehler made the decision to surrender to the Americans. On May 19, the U-234 docked at the docks in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His very interesting cargo was inventoried within several days. The cargo had a total weight of 95 tons.

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Tons if you don't count the lead rods that were mainly placed in the keel for balancing. The cargo consisted of all sorts of goods, including new medicines, various electronics for airplanes, lenses for planispheres, 56 kg of uranium oxide, electrical coils, various types of ammunition, some kind of fire control system, various Junkers plans, Me-323 plans and many smaller cargoes.

Above all, however, the U-234 transported mercury – with a total weight of 24,112 kg! In terms of weight, this item was the largest. The crew, of course, did not know what the mercury was for. 232.255 was determined.

Doesn't this data point to a hitherto unknown aspect of World War II? It doesn't take special expertise to realize that when the war ended, attempts were made to start production of a weapon in which mercury played a key role at all costs.

We're talking about typical industrial quantities...

This state of affairs once again raises the question of what happened to the research project described after the war. I have to admit that initially I considered Argentina the most likely

country of destination held. The evacuation took place officially, most likely as part of Martin Bormann's "General Plan 1945". Part of this plan was the multifaceted strategic evacuation operation codenamed *Raindroplet*, the main objective of which was to secure resources and personnel to later rebuild the state's potential. Argentina was the primary destination of these evacuations; some U-boats got there, including definitely the U-977, the U-530 and probably also the U-650, which "disappeared" off the coast of this country in early July 1945. The trail left by the flight of the Ju-390 from Lower Silesia was lost near the only relatively safe submarine base in Trondheim. By the way, in the statements of one of the Germans, the name of the evacuation site "Ebores" appeared (only once), which was supposed to be somewhere "far to the south". This fact remained unexplained, it was probably an alias and not a geographical designation. A number of extraordinarily modern flight concepts were further developed in Argentina, and near San Carlos De Bariloche (Bariloche for short) a team of German scientists realized a mysterious concept involving plasma and high voltages.

A large research center was built on an island especially for them, and one of the key people was Engineer Hellmann from the AEG Group. Incidentally, I have described these matters in detail in another book. 256 When I was in Argentina, I chatted for several hours with Pablo Florido, the head of the research center in the mountains near Bariloche, who had also previously examined German archives. I described the characteristics of the *bell* to him, but none of them meant anything to him. Due to a lack of concrete evidence, I was forced to discard the Argentine trace.

It was often suggested to me, without citing specific sources, that the Germans had gone to one of the polar regions. However, there is no confirmation of this - I do not think that such a possibility is particularly likely. The main problems would be the extremely difficult geographical conditions, problems with shipping and the lack of infrastructure.

The only noteworthy aspect in this area is my opinion

according to the statement from 1938 by Karl Dönitz, the commander of the U-boat fleet, which was printed in the press at the time: 257 "The

German Navy is proud. She built an absolutely impregnable hiding place for her Führer and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, where he will be safe from all his enemies."

Everything points to the underground submarine base in Greenland code-named *Beaver Dam* (which is now probably on the site of the American "Thule" base). This variant was confirmed by a former pilot of the KG He mentioned in his memoirs a "hiding place at the 200 regiments.

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coast of Greenland". On May 1, 1945, Dönitz gave the order to move the leadership of the Third Reich there. In the end, however, it didn't come to that - this applies all the more to "our" project.

As it turns out, the most serious leads point to ... the USA towards. Even if the 1947 press reports describing Skorzeny's contacts with American intelligence officials and an attempt to sell the "superweapon" prove to be untrue, the fact remains that he "promoted" this weapon in the press.

However, it is above all the fates of the scientists that point to the North American trail. All key persons were taken or were to be taken to the USA after the war (H. Jensen was intensively wanted by the American intelligence service).



The Škoda-Werke (Waffen-SS) in Pilsen were considered so important that the real factory was camouflaged. For this purpose, a wooden dummy of the factory was built five kilometers away (on the picture). It served its purpose at least once. (Photo: USAAF Archives)

Kammler's last sign of life. It is a secret telegram that was sent to the SS headquarters on April 17, 1945. In it, Kammler refuses to release the "desired truck". 259

The last known document about him is a secret telegram dated 17. April 1945 about the use of a truck to transport a Junkers

period (mid-April) 208, 259. The photo ("LFW Me Junk 208") taken from the same preparations in Prague. 258 After that, the trail is lost – Kammler and the plane seemed to have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Although he was intensively searched for after the war, he was completely in hiding. The prevailing opinion is that only one of the superpowers could hide a senior SS general so effectively. It is also known that the Americans (Patton's army) penetrated deep into Czechoslovakia in order to get hold of the employees and documents of Kammler's department, among other things, and subjected everyone to thorough interrogation.

This is This material remains strictly confidential to this day. 208, 259. Very strange and points again to the American track. There are many other similar clues. Here is just one selected example:

In 1981, the Polish magazine *Przekrój* published an article by Arnold Mostowicz about a disc-shaped flying object that allegedly crashed over Laredo in the United States in 1948. Mostowicz presented this incident as a UFO crash. In response to this article, the editors received a rather unusual letter signed by a certain "Robert Allan Kolitzky". Here are some quotes from that letter: 260

"In the first sentence I wrote that I was very happy that this article reached me and I would like to briefly describe the reasons for this: I had the opportunity to escape to the accident near Laredo in 1948/49 due to to express the fact that I had lived in Laredo in 1948. At around 6:00 p.m. on July 7, I was at the scene of the accident with my brother Miron and my colleague Dewey Reynolds.



The last known photo of the Ju-390, taken in mid-April 1945 at an airfield in Prague. At that time there was only one example of this type of aircraft. (Photo: NARA)

+KR 300.3.1186L 538 115 24-10.
11863 1. Mai 1945

KR Fernschreiben
Blitz

Oberstleutnant L e n s c h o w
Kdr. Stelle Travemünde
Fliegerhorst

Auf Befehl des Grossadmirals D ü n i t z ist
Flugboot BV 222 unter höchster Eiligkeit
fortigzustellen und in den Flensburger Raum
zu verlegen. Kommandant ist für getarnte Ab-
stellung verantwortlich. Weiterhin ist Ju 290
(Hauptmann K e y e r) in den Nordraum zu über-
führen. Geeigneter Platz ist durch Hauptmann
Meyer festzulegen. Oberstleutnant Baumbach ist
für Durchführung dieser Sonderaufgaben befohlen.

Baumbach

11863 115 24-10.

Baumbach
Hauptmann Meyer

A telex from Werner Baumbach, the inspector general of the Luftwaffe bomber forces, in which he orders the urgent relocation of the BV-222 flying boat and a Ju-290 to the Flensburg area. The letter was sent on 1 Sent May 1945. As follows from the memoirs of a pilot of the KG-200 regiment, this order was related to the plan to transfer the leadership of the Third Reich to Greenland. (Photo: archive)